The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 6.--Third Year. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887. No. 72

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

English, Scotch AND Canadian Suitings

JUST RECEIVED AT

A. GILMORE'S

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

$6 | Pants Made to Order | $6

A. GILMORE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

JOHNSON STREET.

New Scotch Tweed Suitings,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

LEASK & MORRISON'S, 304 Government Street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1858. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. jdy13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,

FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep3

THE OCCIDENTAL

JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.

The Home from Home, cor. Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Coast steamers, Canadian Pacific and R. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates—$1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. no18 ly

THE GORDON HOTEL,

ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.

Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey" but good cigars. Heartily invites old and new friends to give him a call.

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

LELAND HOUSE,

VANCOUVER.

New and complete in all appointments. Free Bus to and from Trains and Steamers. feb21 1m MRS. HIRSHBURG, Proprietress.

THE BURRARD HOTEL,

MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.

Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,

JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,

Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec21

THE GOLD HOUSE.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

The largest and best furnished hotel in the city. Sample and Bath Rooms and a large fireproof safe for the comfort and convenience of guests.

The Cuisine is under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Gold which is a guarantee that guests will receive every delicacy the market affords. Polite and attentive servants.

mar15- EMMA GOLD, Proprietress.

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated, within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN RANKIN, jan12 3m Proprietor.

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.

sept4 1y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free 'Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 1m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 145 acres; all fenced, good portion cleared and under cultivation. One of the best in British Columbia and close to the principal markets. Apply to J. J. Austin, Victoria. apr1 1m

HORSES FOR SALE.—A span of heavy big draught horses and two driving horses, one a bay and the other a roan. Also one wagon and two carts, harness, etc. The horses are in prime condition, sound in every respect and at present working. The wagon, cart and harness are also in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to A. G. Ryan, Humboldt street. mar29-1m

FOR SALE.—Four acres of land, with new House and Barn, 20 minutes' walk from Post Office; two Cows and Calf, one M. T. Wallace and Delaware Buggy. Address "X. Y. Z." TIMES office. mar24 1w

FOR SALE.—A first-class Brunswick & Balke Carom BILLIARD TABLE for sale. Apply at this office. mar22 2wks

FOR SALE—An Express, Horse, Wagon, Harness, outfit complete, for sale at a bargain; cash or time. Apply to Hugh Calwell, Yates street, above Douglas. mar21 1m

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—One hundred and sixty acres land in Cowichan District, fifty acres open and well ditched, balance timbered. Also, one Dump Cart and one heavy Wagon, both in good order. Apply at TIMES office. mar1 1m

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 190 acres in Saanich, 75 acres of which are under cultivation; buildings ordinary. The Saanich road runs through it. Is ten miles from the city. Also, a team of Draught Horses, Harness and Wagon; a Boat, with sails and rigging complete. All at a great bargain. Apply to J. R. McKenzie, Esquimalt Road, or Victoria P. O. feb8

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with paying trade centrally situated, with a short distance of Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents; and if longer than one week, 75 cents additional for the first week, and 25 cents additional for the following weeks, per week, will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines space, classified, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A smart, energetic Salesman for Dry Goods and Groceries. Apply by letter, stating experience and references, to "Alpha," TIMES office. apr1

WANTED.—A good gardener to go up country. Apply at the office. mar31

WANTED.—A young man, good penman, for general office work. Apply, in own handwriting, to P. O. Drawer 29, City. mar31 2t

WANTED.—A situation to do general house work. Apply at Royal Hotel, Fort st. m30 3t

WANTED.—Furnished room and board in a private family by a young lady, engaged in business during the day. Address, stating terms, "Y. H." TIMES Office. mar26

WANTED.—A young woman having a knowledge of Domestic work. Apply to Mrs. J. C. McLagan, Blanchard street, 2d door north of Pemberton. mar 29

WANTED.—In a small family, a young girl interested in the care of children. Comfortable home and good wages to suitable party. Address "X X," TIMES office. feb28

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau. PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc 28

LOST.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY person returning to the undersigned, 5 Brazilian Letters, in Arabic. Lost on Saturday evening. One letter contained 3 notes for 500 Milleis each and 1 for 100 Milleis, also a Certificate as Interpreter. Parties negotiating any of the above will be prosecuted.

MISS FERNANDZA,
One door East of Mrs. Brown,
apr1-5t Fort Street.

LOST—A small Gold Lady's EAR RING. The finder will oblige by leaving it at the Telegraph Office. mar21

LOST.—A double-barrel SHOTGUN made by Joseph Annear. Lost between Richmond Road and Yates street, down to Vancouver and View street to Blanchard. A reward of $5 will be given by leaving at Gowen's Brewery. mr18tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING.—MRS. Wm. Tierney having removed to that commodious residence on Cormorant street, next door above Douglas, which she has fitted up and furnished regardless of expense, will be pleased to accommodate a limited number of guests with board and rooms. Charges moderate. Apply on the premises for further particulars. mar11 1m

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.—One or two Rooms to let at Denny's, over Victoria House; splendid light; entrance to rooms in sixth at head of stairs. Also Room on ground floor, 8x18 in rear of the Victoria House, entrance Broad street; suitable for sample or work room. Apply to

jan24 tf WM. DENNY.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Pleasant streets.

mar2 12m R. B. ESNOUF, Secretary.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.

sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

Edwin Booth is in San Francisco, and will remain there until April 2d.

Samuel Kepler, who lives near Cincinnati, claims to be 115 years old.

The consumption of tea in the United States reaches 75,000,000 pounds annually.

More than 3,000,000 tons of ice have been harvested on the Hudson river this winter.

The Crown Point mine at Gress Valley is sold for $125,000. It is good property.

A cablegram to the Mail says Lady Tupper left England by the Parisian.

Ex-Judge Taschereau, of the Quebec Supreme Court, is dangerously ill and is not likely to recover.

Mr. W. H. Ray, ex M. P. for Annapolis, N. S., has been appointed to the Dominion Custody of Nova Scotia.

It has been reported for some days past that the Pennsylvania anthracite mines have been sold to a French company.

Rumor has it that the Mahoney mine, in Amador county, had been sold, and that the parties interested have gone to make out the papers.

C. E. Mullay is sole owner of the Fortuna mine, on Gold Flat, Nevada county. He bought it at the tax sale, and if the owners do not redeem it he will have a mine worth $50,000 for the for the trifling sum of $42.

The St. John Building Society is thrown into difficulties by the Maritime Bank failure, but it is believed it will pull through as soon as the financial institution get their bearings again.

ANYONE can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only $1.00 per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

A. ADELBERT MILLS, Publisher Manager,
jan 12 D&W STANSTEAD, P. Q.

NORTHERN VANCOUVER

The Island Faithfully Described by an Old Pioneer.

Its Agricultural Lands Defined, and Timber Described.

As I am constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to the nature and extent of the agricultural land on Vancouver Island and the adjoining islands north and east, I have concluded to write a descriptive report of my explorations. The information I will give is the result of many trips, extending over the last three or four years. The inquiries principally relate to

AGRICULTURAL LAND

and to timber and grazing land. On the west coast of Vancouver Island little arable land is found; the principal settlement is at the head of Barclay Sound, or Alberni. Barclay Sound opens into the Pacific Ocean, and is about thirty-five miles long. The water is very deep, and once in the harbor the shelter is perfect and safe for large and small vessels. At Alberni about two hundred pre-emption claims have been located, and there is room for many more. The land in

THE ALBERNI VALLEY

is chiefly alder bottom and swamp meadow. The soil is a sandy loam, black and rich in various places. There is considerable bottom and swamp land that could be drained and reclaimed, and there are places through the valley that could be easily cleared and utilized. The land in the upper part of the valley, in many places is heavily timbered, with a mixture of spruce, hemlock, red cedar and Douglas fir, and contains in the aggregate great quantities of valuable timber. All of this timber could be obtained for milling purposes. A good road runs from

ALBERNI TO NANAIMO

and passes by some excellent land, such as alder bottom and swamp land, and if once drained and the timber cleared off it would prove to be all that could be desired, for it is rich and fertile. The extent of cultivable land varies in size from 40 acres upwards to six and seven hundred acres in patches further north of Barclay Sound. The agricultural lands embraced in these inlets aggregate but a few hundred acres, principally lying in small tracts at the head of bays and coves, mouths of streams, and on small benches at the base of the mountains. Most of the richest spots of cleared arable land contained not more than 50 acres. There are several hundred acres lightly timbered with spruce and alder bottom lands, bordering the bays, inlets and streams, which might be cleared and brought under profitable cultivation for dairying and root crops. The most available and desirable areas of this character are situated at

CLAYOQUOT BAY,

and thence along the coast to Hesquiot bay and northwards to Nootka Sound. There I found the country more rugged and mountainous. The general features of this part of the coast are steep and often precipitous mountains, ranging in elevation from 700 to 5000 feet above the sea. The western slope of this portion of the Island is rugged and rocky, but there are small patches of land at the heads of bays and inlets, containing from 20 to 30 acres of arable land. There is some valuable timber at the head of the inlets on Nootka Sound, such as Douglas fir and red cedar. The country here is hilly and mountainous, and densely covered with forests of spruce, hemlock and red cedar, extending from Nootka Sound to

QUATSINO SOUND.

On this part of the west coast there is little arable land to be found. The most available tracts are at the head of the numerous bays and coves, but they are of small extent, containing about twenty acres and upwards to 100. On one occasion, after entering Quatsino Sound, I worked my way to the summit of one of the high mountains, after having traversed the shores. The scenery was simply grand. The base of the steep mountains reach down to the sea in many places, and frequently the shore is a deep bluff or precipice of from 20 to 1200 feet, with generally very limited borders of level country. There are occasional short stretches of fine sandy beaches, especially on the bays. The streams flowing from the mountains are numerous, and generally rapid and clear.

EXCELLENT TROUT

are found in most of them, and a small and very fine salmon is caught in considerable numbers in several of the largest streams. Good fir timber was also found in this part of the inlet, but lying in small patches at the heads of bays and inlets and at the mouth of streams and on small benches at the base of the mountains. At the head of Rupert Arm there are about thirty acres of good tide lands, which could easily be reclaimed by dyking. A large stream passes through this land, which I once followed to its sources. It rises in swamps. Proceeding northeast from the west coast, the features of this remote part of Vancouver Island are found to be low rolling hills which in some places rise into small mountains. They are all, however, covered with a

RICH GROWTH OF TIMBER,

such as white pine, Douglas fir, red cedar, spruce and hemlock. The valleys as well as the hills are covered with a considerable mixture of timber. Three or four miles inland the country was found much better; the hills were low, and tracts of arable land, containing from 40 to 800 acres were met with. Thence across to the east coast, back to Fort Rupert, and to St. Joseph Bay, and also back of Cape Scott, and on to Nahwitti harbor the nature of the country is much the same. At the head of

SHUSHARTA AND HARDY

bays, there are 50 or 60 acres of tide land, which produces an abundant growth of tall, coarse bunch grass, and affords considerable grazing. In following up the rivers and creeks, I found swamps and marshes and there was considerable open meadow land a short distance from Fort Rupert and extending northwards to the head of the Island. There are considerable tracts of open grass meadow lands, varying from 100 to 600 acres, between the low hills, and there are several hundred acres of swamp land, which could probably be drained and utilized for grazing purposes. Considerable

DEAD CEDAR

is found on the banks of the streams and borders of marshes and swamps. This land is in most parts a brownish-black soil, two feet or four feet in depth, apparently containing a large proportion of vegetable matter. Rich loam occurs in many places, particularly in the locality of Fort Rupert. This part of the island gradually slopes to the east coast and affords good drainage. Coal has been hitherto discovered in the vicinity of Fort Rupert and also at Quatsino Sound. Nearly all the

CHOICE VARIETIES OF FISH

abound in these waters, and the whole of the seas, gulfs, inlets, bays, rivers and lakes swarms with every variety of the finny tribe. There are salmon of several kinds and herrings, and immense quantities of cod, including the common and black, flounder, smelt, candle fish or oolachan, and sturgeon sometimes exceeding over 400 lbs. in weight, are found at the entrance of rivers. Halibut are caught in unlimited quantities. Small salmon of excellent quality frequent nearly all the larger streams. Immense schools of dog-fish feed on the shoals off the north and eastern shores of the island, and among the adjoining islands. Clams, crabs and mussels are plentiful. Game is numerous, especially geese, duck and grouse, and

SWANS ARE FOUND

in the lakes, while along the east coast black bears are frequently seen. Fresh elk tracks were met with in some of the meadows north of Fort Rupert. Fur seals are plentiful at certain times of the year, between March and May; and sea otter are frequently caught on the west coast, and land otter are often seen and caught in lakes along the coast and on the smaller Islands. The otter is also often found. There is a scarcity of deer in this section of Vancouver Island. Formerly they have been hunted and killed off in hundreds by Indians for their skins, which will account for their absence; but I have met with a few fresh tracks in the bottoms and meadows.

THE NORTHERN END

of the Island forms a narrow neck of land, about 200 yards across with a sandy beach on both sides of this neck. These bays are much exposed to the northwest winds and shoals extend out for some distance to Cape Scott, upon which many rocky reefs are visible at low tide, and heavy breakers are continually rolling in. Generally speaking the north end of the Island is densely covered with hemlock and spruce; and the soil is sandy. There are about 30 acres of sandy land which is cut up with ridges or small hills. This produces an abundant growth of coarse black bunch grass. There are strips of narrow grazing land from 4 to 6 rods in width, narrowing as followed northwards, and from there on the grass land is in small patches, finally ending in a

ROCK BOUND COAST.

This rocky coast extends to the extreme northern end of the peninsula, called Cape Scott. Having thus briefly outlined the most prominent physical features of the Northern section, I will reserve for another article a description of the district immediately south of the section I have here dealt with.

D. H. McNEILL.

ELEGANT NEW QUARTERS.

The Model Advertising Establishment of Messrs. Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

Messrs. Lord & Thomas, of Chicago, the well-known and popular Advertising Agents, have moved into new quarters, which are so spacious, so elegant, and so original and novel in their appointments, that they deserve more than a passing notice. The building, Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Randolph street, between State and Wabash Ave., is at once the most striking in appearance and the most elegant in Chicago; built of sandstone, it is 70 by 174 feet, practically fire proof, and lighted on four sides. Three large elevators and two spacious stairways, give abundant facilities for passengers and freight. Messrs. Lord & Thomas will occupy the entire third floor, giving them a superficial area of nearly 12,000 square feet. This beautifully lighted room is unbroken by partitions, save a private office in one corner, thus bringing the entire working force of about sixty clerks into one spacious room, certainly the largest office of any advertising agency in the country, if not the largest business office of any kind on the continent. The various departments are so arranged that the work passes along with almost mechanical regularity. While the entire appointments are elegant, the filing department is arranged on an entirely new principle, which amounts to an important invention. Heretofore Advertising Agents have filed their newspapers in wooden pigeon holes, which not only excluded the light, but caught and retained the dust, and thus proved a nuisance. The new filing department of Messrs. Lord and Thomas is made entirely of wire work; a separate compartment is made for each newspaper, magazine and periodical in the U. S. and Canada, about 14,000 in all. The various sections are suspended from the ceiling, and hang clear of the floor, leaving a space under each one so that the entire floor can be swept. Space will not permit us to describe this important improvement in detail. The principles upon which it is constructed will be covered by letters patent. The Chicago Safe and Lock Co., have constructed for the firm one of the largest safes ever built in Chicago. Our friends who wish to see a copy of THE TIMES when in Chicago, can always find it on file at the Agency of Messrs. Lord & Thomas.

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle. Over 80,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

The C. P. R. Telegraph Service.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Manager of the C. P. R., says that their telegraph service is one of the best paying attachments in the company. Since the first of August last year up to the first of this month the net profits averaged the amount of $450 per day, and the gross receipts an amount of $75,000.

Blockade Raised.

On the arrival of the first train, and now Anderson & Hastie, Fort street, offer furniture of all kinds at bottom prices. *

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Friday, April 1.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

EXPLANATIONS.

Hon. Mr. Davie said that during the recess he had been entrusted by the Lieut.-Governor with the task of forming a ministry, which he had undertaken, and he asked the forbearance of the House until the work was completed. Thus far the cabinet formed is: Mr. Robson, in his present positions; Mr. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works; Mr. Davie, premier and attorney-general. It was also the intention of the government to fill the positions of Finance Minister and President of the Council at an early date, and from island constituencies. The Lieut.-Governor has agreed to this arrangement.

Mr. Beaven said it was an extraordinary position for the leader to state to the House that he has taken in one gentleman, and ask for the forbearance of the House until the session is finished. If it was right for a salary for a fourth ministry to be provided, it was right that the position should be filled now. The three gentlemen named all came from the mainland; and the Island had not a single representative. The House should not be asked to proceed with the business of the country with a House thus constituted, and as there was no desire to annoy the government, time would be given the leader to complete his cabinet.

Mr. Semlin strongly urged the propriety of filling the vacancies in the cabinet before going on with the business.

Mr. T. Davie urged that the course adopted by the government was the best that could be taken. The vacancy unfortunately created in the cabinet had been filled, and that was all that was in the meantime deemed necessary.

Mr. Grant said as it was the policy of the government to have four ministers, it was not asking too much to have the seats filled up. The government might have appointed a President of the Council. It was possible, however, if the fourth minister were appointed, that the government would not have the confidence of the House as at present.

Mr. Turner argued that the opposition were inconsistent in now advocating a fourth minister, whereas they had not complained during the whole session that there was three.

Mr. Beaven took the ground that there was an interregnum, since the death of the late premier, and that it would be unconstitutional for the House to go on and transact business with a cabinet as at present constructed.

Hon. Mr. Robson held that if a government of three was competent to carry on the business thus far in the session, three were competent to complete the business. It was simply impossible for the leader of the government to form a cabinet that would meet with the approval of the opposition. A better policy would have been to go on with the business of the House with two members, as it would have been far better had all the members been on the floor to vote on the business yet to be transacted.

Mr. Dunsmuir compared the present position to that which existed in 1882, when Mr. Beaven met the house with Mr. Armstrong as his only colleague. Mr. Hett had no seat in the House. He did not care if the whole ministry came from the mainland; as he believed they would all act in the best interests of the province.

Mr. Bole said the important question at issue was—is the government taking a constitutional or a logical course in announcing that the cabinet will contain five members and then only naming three? He thought this course was entirely wrong. The policy of the Beaven government was three ministers; and the policy of the Davie government is five ministers, and the leader of the government should be prepared to announce to the House the names of the two gentlemen who are to fill the portfolios still vacant.

The House, then on motion proceeded to the order of the day.

TIMBER LANDS.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved the second reading of the act to amend the Land Act. He explained that the main object of the bill was to withdraw from sale entirely the lands valuable for timber, in order that they may be conserved for the future when they will be more valuable than at present.

Mr. Grant said so soon as the bill passed, every man in the province who owned timber lands would be made from $10 to $30 an acre richer. In his opinion the only fair way to deal with the timber lands was to continue the price as at present, and if deemed necessary, a good round tax could be imposed upon all timber lands. This would bear equally upon all owners of timber. A most extraordinary feature of the bill was that a pre-emptor would be compelled to slash down his timber and burn it rather than sell it, which he was prevented doing under the bill. The bill was not only unfair—it was dishonest—and the government should withdraw it and consider the whole question of taxation. A tax upon the timber lands would yield sufficient to pay the interest of the loan which it was proposed to negotiate.

All Is Ours.

The earth is ours. Above us bends
God's infinite arch of stainless blue;
The costliest sapphire from the mines
Can never rival that in hue.

The earth is ours. Beneath us spreads
Grass greener than the emerald green.
The coal we'll shovel ladler rich,
Pine in the commonest flower's seam.

Have we no gold? The warm sunshine,
Tell me, what could more golden be?
Not all art's mysteries can make
Music like that bird in yon tree.

Hast thou lost love? It is not lost,
But on some distant, mist-veiled shore,
Beyond life's changing, restless sea,
It shall be thine forever more.

Hast thou lost youth? Beyond the sky
A glorious youth is waiting thee;
Strong as the eagle in his flight
Thy soul shall soar, from fetters free.

Hast thou shed tears? Not an'one they,
God's angel counted every one.
They water plants of love and joy
In those far gardens of the sun.

Then do not mourn, though then may not be
Poor, old, bereft of all, alone—
God only waits a little while
To give thee back threfold thine own.

A public meeting of Halifax citizens voted to offer a $300 cup to the New York squadron as a prize for a yacht race to Halifax at the Queen's Jubilee celebration. Halifax will celebrate the jubilee on a magnificent scale and will erect a school of design as a permanent memorial.

IN CROSSING THE CONTINENT TAKE THE C. P. R.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I wish to bring before the traveling public the handsome treatment I, amongst others, have experienced at the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in comparison to that of the N. P. R., which latter line I was unfortunately compelled to attempt to travel over. I left England on the 24th of February. On my arrival at Winnipeg we were courteously informed that, owing to snow slides the company were unable, at that date, to convey us any further for the following few days. We were housed at the best hotels in Winnipeg free of all charge. Being in a hurry myself to reach my destination, Ashcroft, B. C., they provided me, unasked, with tickets over the Northern Pacific to Victoria, as well as my ticket from Victoria, B. C., back to Ashcroft, on their own line, some 300 miles. Of their whole treatment generally I cannot speak too highly. Everything was done not only to forward passengers as quickly as possibly, but to make their unavoidable delay as pleasant as possible, and all this at no extra expense whatsoever to the passengers themselves. While on the other hand I think it a duty I owe to the traveling public generally, as well as to the C. P. R., to bring before them in comparison the treatment I received at the hands of the Northern Pacific: I left Winnipeg, with the ticket provided by the C. P. R., and travelled over the N. P. R. as far as Bismarck, Dakota, at which point the line was blocked by floods. From here we could proceed no further. After remaining there three days, totally and entirely at my own personal expense, I determined to return to St. Paul and to travel west on the U. P. R. After considerable difficulty I managed to get them to refund the price of my ticket. They would not, however, refund the amount paid for my Pullman to Bismarck, and further charged me for my Pullman back to St. Paul, as well as compelling us to pay all for living expenses during our enforced detention on that company's line. I ultimately reached Victoria five days after the arrival of my more fortunate fellow-passengers, whom I left at Winnipeg. I only regret I did not remain with them and complete my journey over the Canadian Pacific. Had I done so I should have reached my destination, Ashcroft, six days earlier, saving a compulsory additional outlay of nearly a hundred dollars. Before closing, I beg to draw the attention of the traveling public to the superior and complete accommodation, and general attention of all officers and servants, to the wants of the patrons of the C. P. R. I can only close with the recommendation to all persons crossing the continent to take the C. P. R. in preference to any of the other transcontinental lines.

M. G. DRUMMOND.

Victoria, March 28, 1887.

AN EVENT IN ALBERNI.

A Sawmill in Course of Erection—Steamboat Irregularity.

A correspondent writing THE TIMES says: The 22nd of March witnessed, at Alberni, the raising of a new sawmill, the first since the old mill, which was erected some 27 years ago, but has long since ceased working and is now a ruin. The new mill, which is the property of Mr. Sarsault, is 60 feet long by 22 wide, and it is estimated that it will turn out 4,000 feet of lumber daily. It is hoped that this will be a very important branch of industry at Alberni, and Mr. Sarsault is to be heartily congratulated on his erecting the first sawmill in the district, (the old mill excepted.) The event was celebrated in the evening by a dance at Mr. Sarsault's house, which was very numerously attended, and the dancing was kept up until daylight. In the course of the evening songs were given by Mrs. Sarsault, Mrs. Taylor, and Messrs. Smith, Cameron, Stewart, Bristow, Fletcher, Taylor, Saunders and Huff. Messrs. Folwell, Taylor, Redford and Shaw were very amusing in their comic sketches and Scotch reels. All dispersed at daybreak, wishing success to the new sawmill and thoroughly pleased with their night's entertainment.

The great hindrance to this settlement is the irregularity of steamboat communication. This winter, three months elapsed without a boat of any kind, consequently the stores were out of everything, and settlers came very near being starved. It is thought that this will prove a very serious drawback to the development of this rising young settlement, and it is to be hoped that the government will not allow such a state of things to continue another winter.

TENAS KLOOTCHMAN.

Dominion Rifle Association.

A meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held a few days ago at Ottawa. From the report we learn that the increase in entries for 1886 over that of 1885 was 1,625. The report says: A pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Wolfenden and a team of eight marksmen from the Province of British Columbia, the members of which competed in all the individual and team matches except that for the Londen merchants' cup. This is the first occasion on which every province in the Dominion has been represented by a team on the Rideau range, and enabled the competition for the remaing $100 of the Marquis of Lorne's handsome prize of $500 to be completed. The increase of annual merbership from 101 to 141 shows a movement in the right direction—slough though it is—but the friends of the association should not rest contented until the membership is increased to a thousand.

The total receipts from all sources for the year were $17,108.28, which, with the balance of $1,319.72 from last year, makes a total on the credit side of $18,427.99. The expenditure amounted to $16,307.68, leaving a balance of $2,070.36 in favor of the association. This is exclusive of the balance of $123.21 at credit of special account, carried over from last year, being part of the Marquis of Lorne's donation for provincial prizes. The province of British Columbia, having competed this year, received the sum of $100 as prizes; the balance of $23.21, with $2.51 accrued interest, leaves a total of $25.72 for interest at credit of that account, to be distributed proportionately to the provinces entitled to the same. The expenditure connected with the Wimbledon team last year amounted to $3,977.51, as against $6,233.25 in 1885, being $257.74 less than last year's.

—The telegraph wires were again demoralized to-day, which accounts for the absence of our afternoon despatches.

We are pleased to state that Mr. John Howard is improving and may be able to sit up for an hour.

OUR DRY DOCK.

Water let in this Morning by the Contractors.

Everything Working Perfectly Satisfactory—The First to Enter.

Water was let into the Esquimalt dry dock this (Friday) morning by the contractors in presence of the government engineer and a number of other gentlemen. The caissons were placed in their chambers and found to fit like a lady's kid glove. All present expressed themselves as highly pleased with the operations and the admirable manner in which the ponderous machinery, built to operate the caissons and pumps, worked.

The pumps will be tested this afternoon and evening when the dock will be pumped dry again.

The steam valves of the ponderous engine were opened by Miss O'Reilly, in the presence of the Hon. Joseph Trutch and other prominent personages, and the great pumps began to move and work with perfect ease.

Work on the removal of the cofferdam will be begun early next week. In a few weeks the entire work will be completed and ready to receive vessels for overhauling.

It is now some twelve years since work was first begun on the dock. It is said that the first vessel to enter the dock will be H. M. S. Triumph, now on her way back to this station.

Since the work fell into the hands of Messrs. Larkin & Connolly they have lost no time in pushing it on to completion. The work certainly reflects the highest credit on their ability, and fully sustains the high reputation they have so long enjoyed as ranking amongst the very best of Canada's contractors. The government has always expressed itself as satisfied with the work of this firm. Hence their great popularity with the department of public works at Ottawa.

A Victory for Gladstone.

The Gladstonians have won another magnificent victory at a bye election, which coming so soon after the triumph in Burnley, is discouraging to the Tories and Liberal-Unionists. Mr. T. Watson, the Liberal member for the Ilkeston division of Derbyshire died the other day, and the election of his successor has now taken place. Sir Walter Foster, the eminent Birmingham doctor was the Gladstonian candidate, and his defeat was urged by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Sir Walter however, has been elected by 1,352 majority as against about 800 at the last election a few months since. The poll stood:—Foster (Gladstonian) 5,512; Leeke, (Unionist) 4,160. The result will tend to encourage the Unionist Liberals who desire conciliation with the the Gladstonians.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottle 10c. Try it. *

Satisfied Passengers.

The delayed passengers at Winnipeg during the late blockade, were so handsomely treated by the C. P. R. officials, that on their way thither to this coast a testimonial was drawn up and signed by the passengers and forwarded to Mr. Van Horne from Donald, B. C., to Montreal. The document was signed by over a hundred of the passengers on the train, amongst whom were a large number for this city from many parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and the continent of Europe, eastern Canada and the United States, making this the third testimonial the company has received from the different parties of delayed passengers east and west bound along the line. Many of these state that the treatment extended them was little short of being princely.

Drifting.

A telephone message was received this afternoon from Esquimalt stating that a sloop had drifted into that harbor, bottom up. She was taken in hand by sailors and beached on Capt. McCallum's beach. In her hold was found a lot of blankets and other bedding, but nothing to indicate that any lives had been lost. We are unable to gather more particulars up to the hour of going to press. It is supposed, however, that her crew were drowned.

Oriental Curiosities.

Remember the auction sale to-morrow (Saturday) by Capt. Clarke, in the store lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Earle, Wharf street, beginning at 11 o'clock, of Oriental and other curiosities. These were selected by Capt. O'Brien at the bazaar Aiden Hong with his usual good taste for this market. Bargains may be expected as they must be sold.

As a Mail Route.

Chief Inspector Dewe, of the Post office department, says the Imperial authorities are now considering the advisability of utilizing the Canadian Pacific railway as a link in a direct postal route to the east.

No Meeting.

The announcement in the *Standard* that the Council would meet to-night is perhaps intended for an April hoax. The Council does not meet until Wednesday evening next.

Draped in Black.

The seat formerly occupied by the Hon. W. Smithe in the House of Assembly was this afternoon draped with heavy black crape.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for ..... 25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for $10 00
" " " Six months 5 50
" " " Three months 3 00
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum 10 00
Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil: First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25.

REGULAR COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character—that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing business—published at the following rate per line space of solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $1, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted amongst City and Province items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 75 cents per line, and for one month $2.25.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specified period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is therefore an unrivaled advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office. A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid $2 00
Six months, " 1 25

Subscription price strictly in advance.

When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety.

Address:
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., L'TD.
Victoria, B. C.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 1, 1887

THE ATLANTIC GREYHOUNDS.

The speed of the various liners crossing the Atlantic has formed subject matter for considerable discussion on both sides of the ocean, especially so in view of the competition existing for the proposed mail subsidy to be granted. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* of a recent date, in discussing the matter says: A short time since Mr. BELL, of the United States Post office, published a statement of the average speed of certain steamers with mails on board from dock to dock, and there was more than a suspicion that in so doing circumstances had greatly favored the German line. Recent arrivals at New York show that very favorable weather must have been experienced in crossing the Atlantic, and it so happens that a period of thirty-six hours covers the arrivals of the German, French and Cunard boats. We are therefore furnished with an infallible test of the accuracy of Mr. BELL'S figures, and the result is as follows: The North German Lloyd steamer Trave made the passage in 189 hours, and the distance—Southampton to New York—being 3,141 miles, her average speed was 16.6 knots per hour, against an average of 16.5 as given by Mr. BELL. The French steamer La Bourgogne made the passage in 190 hours, and the distance from Havre to New York being 3,181 miles, her average was 16.7 per hour, against 16.4 given by Mr. BELL. The Cunard steamer Etruria's passage from Liverpool occupied 163 hours, and the distance being 3,108 miles, her average is 19.06 per hour, against 17 knots as given by Mr. BELL. The question of mail-carrying is now fortunately settled for some time, but against it is again suggested to employ foreign steamers for this propose, it would be well that the public should employ some such test as above before accepting any partial and inaccurate statements as to the relative speeds of British and foreign owned steamers.

CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

The Toronto *Week* observes that the financial world on the other side of the boundary line seems to be much interested just now in many of the mining regions of Canada. New York, Boston, Philadelphia speculators and capitalists are reported to be ready for embarking in any number of enterprises, particularly in Ontario and British Columbia, could closer commercial intercourse with their Canadian kinsmen be brought about. In this matter, reciprocity would bring untold good. The mining area in Ontario, it is conceded, is not only of vast extent but of great richness. The deposits as a rule, moreover, can be readily reached, and we have still abundant wood for charcoal on the spot where the ore occurs. What we want is capital to develop the ore and to bring it to market. Had we some measure of Free Trade with the States, wealthy Americans would come in, labor would be employed, the ore would be got at, blast-furnaces would be erected, and an industry created that would vastly enrich the country, and yield a large revenue to government. At present, the United States tariff imposes a duty of seventy-five cents a ton on ore entering the country. Had we reciprocity, the impost, which in itself is quite a profit, would be removed, and a market of sixty millions of people would be opened to us. Since Confederation, it is stated that over two hundred million tons of manufactured iron and steel have been imported into Canada, most of which, had we invited the capital and the machinery, might have been produced in the country, and the cost of its manufacture added to the wealth of the people. Nothing, we know, more benefits a community than the proceeds of mining industry, for the chief cost in its production is labor; and of profitable fields of labor, more than of anything else, Canada stands most in need.

RAILWAYS AND MONOPOLIES.

In a very able article in the current number of the *North American Review*, MR. JAMES F. HUDSON shows that railroads in the United States, as well as in Canada, by the discrimination of rates they have made against the public in general, and in favor of a few individuals or corporations, have made possible the growth of gigantic monopolies which are taxing the people upon the necessities of life, and piling up enormous fortunes for themselves. It is by an arrangement with the railroads that the latest monopoly, the Cotton-seed Oil Trust, was able to defy the Armour syndicate and bring it to terms. It gets cheaper rates or rebates upon the transportation of the cotton-seed it purchases and the oil it produces than are given to others, and it is not only able to "freeze out" any one who proposes to build a new mill, but actually to force the owners of ninety out of the ninety-five mills now in operation—all the large ones—into the Trust, as well as the twenty-seven refineries, and place them all under the control of nine trustees. This monopoly has not yet made itself felt much, directly, by consumers of its product, but as Armour, of Chicago, uses one-third of all the cotton seed oil made—from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 gallons a year—in the manufacture of lard, and as one refinery in Providence, R. I., sold 4,000 barrels of it last year for use in boiling sardines, the people are actually paying a pretty heavy tax upon it, while it is estimated that the Southern planters receive about $3,000,000 a year less for their cotton-seed than they would if the price was fixed by free competition.

It is an arrangement with the railroads that makes it possible for the Standard Oil Company to establish the price of kerosene oil to the consumer 12 to 15 cents above what it would be if competition were allowed. This tax amounts to from $19,000,000 to $52,000,000 a year, and has enabled the company, whose capital at the start was $1,000,000, to accumulate property now valued, according to the quotations of shares in the various trusts and corporations of which it is composed, at $100,000,000. Similar contracts with railroads are an essential factor in the success of the coke syndicate of Southwestern Pennsylvania in extorting 50 cts. a ton in the price of coke, or 50 per cent. of its former cost, from the consumer. The number of ovens employed has increased from 3,300, in 1876, owned by forty-one firms, to 10,796, in 1887, of which 8,300 are controlled by a single syndicate. 1,646 are owned by manufacturers who consume their own product, and 850 managed by three small firms. The stock-yard monopoly takes $20 a ton or some $11,000,000 a year, more from the eastern consumers of beef than the meats ought to cost or need to cost. The owners of stock-yards and abattoirs were alarmed because the introduction of improved cars made it possible to send such meats to Atlantic cities direct from the ranches cheaper than live cattle could be transported to Chicago or St. Louis, killed there, and then shipped East, and so half a cent a pound, equivalent to one cent a pound in the retail prices, was arbitrarily added to the cost of transporting dressed beef in order "to save investments in stock yards and abattoirs which were threatened with destruction." It was because the people were waking up to the fact that the railroads were not only becoming giant monopolies themselves, but that they were breeding other monopolies equally oppressive, that they demanded the passage of the Interstate Commerce bill. We doubt if it will accomplish what its authors intended, but it is a protest against one of the greatest evils of the times.

MESSRS. Robert Napier & Sons, Govan, launched from their shipbuilding yard on the 10th inst., the belted cruiser Galatea, the last of a series of five war vessels constructed by different firms for the British Government.

AN election for the Prince Edward Island assembly took place in the third district of Queen's county, last week. Mr Ferguson, Provincial Secretary, who resigned his seat to contest the county for the House of Commons and suffered defeat was re-elected by nearly 200 majority over Mr D. A. Macdonald.

THE agricultural products of the Dominion exported in 1876 amounted to $21,139,665, while in 1884 they amounted to but $12,397,842. The export of manufactured goods from Canada was in 1876 $5,353,367, and in 1884, $3,577,535. These figures will give our readers some idea of the advantages to the farmers and manufacturers afforded by a system of heavy taxation.

A CABLE to the *Mail* says dissatisfaction is expressed in colonial circles at the refusal of the Imperial Government to subsidize the Canadian Pacific for the conveyance of Chinese mails across Canada. Many members of the Government favor the proposal but none will take the initiative. The question is still being urged upon the Government. What now becomes of the statement, made by Sir Charles Tupper, in Halifax, a few days prior to the late elections, to the effect that the Imperial government have promised a subsidy of $5,000,000? Some one must be sadly out in his reckonings!

THE policy of the government in refusing to grant the Northwest Territories the ballot for election purposes is generally condemned. A large number of the electors in that part of Canada are under obligations to the government on account of land purchases. Others are without seed, or the means to purchase the same. Just fancy the dignity and fairness of a government that stands over a poor, half-starved settler and compels him to vote for Sir JOHN MACDONALD or lose his seed for this spring! Well may a contemporary ask is there any other civilized country under heaven where such cruelty would be tolerated? Not one!

VICTORIA HOUSE.

Closing Out Sale.

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

—COMMENCING—

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,

And continuing until the whole Stock is disposed of.

THE GOODS ARE RE-MARKED

At Prices to Ensure a Speedy Clearance.

WILLIAM DENNY.

☞ The Store for Lease. mar30

IMMENSE SUCCESS

BIG SALES

OF

Dry Goods

AT

Popular Prices

All our Winter Stock of Ladies and Children's Jackets, Dolmans, Wraps, Wool Shawls are still further Reduced in price.

Latest Styles in Fur Capes, Silk Waterproofs, Fur-Lined Circular Dolmans, &c., are all to be sacrificed to

CASH!

Ten Cents on the Dollar is still the big incentive, and we continue to give that discount for ready money.

Children's Handsome Ulsters from 40 cents.

Woolen Stockings from 10 cents per pair.

Come to the ALBION HOUSE

And Save 25 per cent.

BROWN & WHITE,

Government Street.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

WE LEAD: OTHERS FOLLOW.

Is the justly earned motto of the light-running "Domestic" Sewing Machine. In its mechanical construction it has no rival but many imitators.

The new line of attachments that are now sent with each "Domestic" are specialties that no other machine has.

Do not buy a Sewing Machine because it looks like the "Domestic" and can be had a few dollars cheaper. "The best is the cheapest," and that is the light-running "Domestic."

T. W. FLETCHER, Agt,

FORT STREET

feb 12

Regent Sample Room,

Corner Douglas & Johnson St.

ROSS J. FERGUSON,

PROPRIETOR

mar28

WE

Still continue to have the name of

Selling Goods

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

Lace Curtains, 3 yds long, per pair	$1 00
Lace Curtains	1 25
Lace Curtains, very fine	1 75
42-inch Table Damask, all Linen	0 25
50-inch do. do.	0 35
60-inch do. do.	0 50
62-inch Fine White do. all Linen	0 75
22 yards Brown Cotton for	1 00
11 yds Heavy Cotton for	1 00
12 yds Good White cotton	1 00
10 yds Fine White Cotton 36-inch	1 00
8 yds Fine White Cotton 36-inch	1 00
2 yds Wide Brown Sheeting per yd	0 25
Size 18x36, Check Gloss Towels All Linen per doz	1 37
Size 18x36 Heavy German Linen Col Borders per doz	1 75
Size 20x40 Turkish Towels	0 20
Size 58x58 Colored Damask Table Covers	1 60
Size 10-4 Wht Honey Comb Quilts	1 25
Size 11-4 do. do.	1 90
30-inch Stout Ticking 8 yds	1 00
30-inch do. do. Fancy Stripe, 6 yds	1 00
42-inch wide Cashmeres, in Black, Brown, Navy and Garnet, per yard	0 40
44-in French Cashmeres, same colors, per yard	0 65
A few pieces of those Homespuns and Melton Cloths still remain at	0 20

Argyle House

CLARENCE BLOCK,

Douglas Street.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

mar15 D&W 1m

John Weiler,

MANUFACTURER OF

FURNITURE

OF ALL GRADES,

And Importer of

Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Carpets, Oilcloth, Linoleum,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

—AGENT FOR DOMINION—

WIRE MATTRESSES,

Only Mattress Manufactured in Canada using Oil Tempered Springs; awarded First Prize wherever exhibited, and testimonials from leading institutions throughout the whole Dominion. Call and examine them. Also

IRON BEDSTEADS

Combined with above Mattress.

☞ The Trade Supplied at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 218, Victoria, B. C.

jan26

ANNOUNCEMENT!

If you will call on us you will find that our Stock of BOOTS and SHOES is well-selected throughout. We make a SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING; for neatness we cannot be beat. You will find us at

112 Government Street. IRVING BROS.

THIRTEEN CASES

BURT'S FINE BOOTS & SHOES,

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY.

--ALSO,--

LADIES' FANCY SLIPPERS.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street,

SOLE AGENT.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

From the Finest Fur to the Cheapest Wool,

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS.

All Styles in American, English and Canadian Stiff & Soft Hats.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Johnson St., between Broad & Douglas.

mar14

The Cash Store!

ERSKINE'S

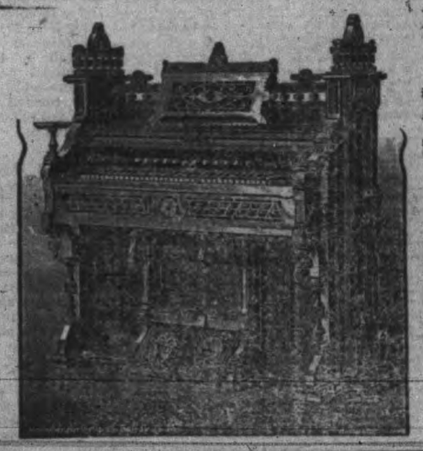
Boot and Shoe Emporium,

Corner Government & Johnson Sts.

BEST VALUE IN TOWN.

THE GENUINE

BELL ORGAN.



MANUFACTURED BY W. BELL & CO., GUELPH, ONT.,

Is the pioneer in Canada, is today the only recognized *High Class Instrument* manufactured in the country.

The Superiority OF THE Bell Organ has been demonstrated at all the World's Fairs, and the demand is constantly increasing.

Intending purchasers will do well to call on the AGENTS FOR VICTORIA,

C. A. LOMBARD & Co.,

Government Street, sept11

Yorkshire Market,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Yates Street, between Government and Broad.

Beef and Pork Packers. Sugar-cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon. Pure Leaf Lard. Every class of goods pertaining to the business. nov27 1y

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LIME, &c.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and importing different grades of

Lime, Plaster, Hair, Cement, &c., &c.,

Which they will supply to contractors and others at reasonable prices.

Plasterers, try our Star Lime.

J. WRIGLESWORTH,

mar31 Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

If you want to replace the Plants lost last Winter, send to me.

10 House Plants, by Mail, $1.
10 Hardy Plants, do., $1.
25 packets Flower Seeds, $1.

I have the most complete stock of

Flowering & Ornamental Plants

IN THE PROVINCE.

FORGET-ME-NOT!

G. A. McTAVISH,

Seed-grower and Florist, North Saanich.

Catalogues may be obtained from my Agents, Messrs. Nicholles & Renouf, Yates st. mar16 1m

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BUTTER.

200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg

BUTTER,

For sale by

THOS. EARLE,

jan8

Glasgow and London

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,501,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	955,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in Canada	103,638

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.

Glasgow and London Building, MONTREAL

D. MARSHALL LANG, General Manager

London, England.

JAMES BURNS,

Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.

☞ Every description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

GENERAL

PASSENGER AGENCY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

To or from Great Britain or the Continent,

Berths secured in advance by Telegraph.

HALL & GOEPEL.

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 307 Fort Street between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Satisfaction guaranteed. ☞ OPTICAL GOODS EVERY DESCRIPTION de28 12m

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Lulu Island.

Farms of 40 acres each at $20 per acre.

TERMS $7.00 per acre, cash balance on interest at 6 per cent.

See Band Bros. about it. They have also large lists of property in all parts of the province.

BAND BROS., Victoria, B. C.

feb14-D&W 1f

NOTICE.

B. C. DIRECTORY.

ALL BUSINESS FIRMS MAKING CHANGES in their establishments, or other persons of new arrival, wishing to have their names inserted in the New Directory, free of charge, will please forward alterations or names to the publishers office Broad street.

E. MALLANDAINE.
H. T. WILLIAMS.

Victoria, March 11, 1887. mar11

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS, AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and ranks now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE.

BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan15

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

At Cheapside.

JUST ARRIVED.

Fancy Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Cheap.
Fancy Chamber Sets, at very Low Prices
Lamps, Stoves, and General

Household Furniture,

New and Secondhand, Cutlery, &c.

Gardening and Carpenter's Tools always in stock. Settlers' and Miners' Outfits a specialty.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

Cheapside, DeCosmos' Block, Government St.

Victoria, March 12, 1887. 3m D&W

THE OLD RELIABLE

JOHN BULL

BITTERS.

UNEQUALLED.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov29 D&W

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Potatoes, Oats, Hay AND BRAN.

50 tons Choice Table Potatoes.

70 tons of Bright Clean Oats, a splendid lot.

Upland Hay, a superior article

Chop Feed, Bran, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT THE

OLD FEED STORE,

S. CLAY'S,

Corner of Douglas & Johnson Sts.

mar16 1m

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES' DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the proprietors have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a years subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN-PAGE MAGAZINE to anyone sending 25c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the ladies, it is full of interesting selections and general information combined with selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with originals subjects pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of the ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best publication of the kind in Canada. No Home should be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Great inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls write for full particulars. From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income by getting subscribers for this indispensible Magazine. Every family will want it and will have it as soon as they see the first issue, which will be distributed at the end of January. Send 25c. at once and secure the premium and start with our first issue. Remember 25c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 31st January only.

Address LADIES' DOMESTIC MILLS, Business Manager, STANSTEAD, P. Q. Stamps taken.

dec 30 D and W

ONE OF EDISON'S PROPHECIES.

The Making of an Economic Electrical Motor Merely a Matter of Detail.

Some experiments which are now making on both our elevated and surface roads with a view to displacing horses by electricity promise better than any of the many attempts made during the last ten years. I remember Edison telling me one wintry day at Menlo Park in 1878 that he thought the inventors of the world had yet ten years' work to do before an electric motor would be ready to do the work on short lines of railroad. He had not the slightest doubt of the ultimate success of such a motor, and proved his own faith in the future by investing a large sum of money in experiments with a motor of his own upon a mile track he built out at Menlo park. His dogged persistency in this particular direction does not seem to have availed him much, although the same will which enabled him to work for three days and nights without sleep, go to bed exhausted for two days and then resume work has ended in fortune through the success of his light.

He said at the time: "As compared with some of our problems in electricity, the making of a practical and economic motor is merely a matter of detail. There are more than a hundred ingenious inventors at work upon the problem and not a month passes but some little step in advance is made. One man finds a better method of construction, another devises an efficient brake, another reduces the cost of the parts; one man simplifies here, another man improves there; and looking at the motor in its imperfection of to-day I should say that by 1890 at the latest we shall see it running noiselessly and swiftly in every large city, doing the work of thousands of horses with o it noise, smoke or dust and at less expense."

This was nearly ten years ago and since then I have kept a pretty sharp eye noon all that has been done in this direction. Edison himself, Stephen Field and Daft in this country have done much; but, judging by some motors sent over here very recently and now being used experimentally on our surface roads, the foreigners have got ahead of us. A car now running on the Eighth avenue road goes all day with the electric power stored in boxes underneath the floor. It is stopped and started far more easily than is the case with horses, and the cost of charging and interest on the plant is said to be less than the cost for horses. The same inventor who brings this car over says that the running of light carriages by electricity is an easy matter compared with the running of horse cars, and that a buggy can be fitted up with a motor at no great cost, and can easily carry a charge of electricity for a fifty mile run. When the fifty miles of electricity, so, to speak, are exhausted it will be necessary to run the buggy to some dynamo station for a new supply.—"H., Jr." in Brooklyn Eagle.

Indian Gamblers and Jockeys.

All Indians after a while become expert card players, and the Flatheads are no exception to the rule. These latter gentry are not afraid to try their skill and nerve with the sportive frontiersmen of the northwest, with whom they frequently have long sieges of draw. To these experienced gamblers the local fry are as children. Many a young buck with no inheritance to speak of has enriched himself amazingly at the expense of wayfarers who have fallen by the wayside. Some of these youngsters who draw the right card at the right time have fine herds of ponies to their credit in consequence thereof. As jockey riders the Flatheads and their relations have perhaps no equals on earth. Raised as they are from childhood almost on a pony's back, so to speak, it is no wonder they become superior equestrians.

When preparing for a race the young bucks skin themselves of their clothing so as to present as little resistance to the air as possible. A Flathead jockey mounted for business is dressed in nothing more than a breech clout and perhaps a thin cotton shirt, which floats in the breeze but offers no impediment to rider or horse. Leaning forward on their hardy little cayuses they dash down the race course like the wind, jumping ditches and dodging trees with a precision and skill truly marvelous. The white man's race course is a flat, level stretch of ground, rolled smooth, over which the animal simply runs while the rider has nothing much to do except hold his seat. On the other hand, an Indian will race over any kind of ground, among timber or swimming streams, combining with the simple speed of his animal individual skill and judgment in surmounting a score of obstacles and always coming under the wire ahead. A white man seldom wins a race from an Indian, and there is no wonder for it.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

They Always Did it in That Way.

Charley Haskins, of Milwaukee, an old telegraph man, was in Europe recently and he tells some funny stories about the way the telegraph business is managed over there. For instance, he filed a message in an office in London, and, out of curiosity, waited to see what became of it. The receiving clerk did not put it in a little leather cup and shoot it up the pneumatic tube to the operating room, as the American receiving clerk does. Instead, he hung it on a file hook with a number of other messages and went on taking in more messages, placing them on the same hook. In about half an hour the hook was full, when the clerk called out to a boy. In five minutes the boy was on his way up the stairs to the operating room with that bundle of messages, and he wasn't in very much of a hurry, either. No wonder Mr. Haskins says the American telegrapher couldn't stand it to live in that country.

They are slow over in England, but very careful. For instance, when they erect a telegraph pole in the street of a town or city they plant it as carefully as if they were laying the foundation of a $1,000,000 building. With the pole once up they are not satisfied to brace it with the service wires, but to attach to it and extend out and fasten in every direction heavy guy wires, as clumsy as they are unnecessary. There is no use trying to tell the Englishman anything, either, or to suggest any better methods. His invariable reply, in a tone which seems to leave no room for further argument, is:

"Well, we have always done it that way."—Chicago Herald.

Inventor of the Cowcatcher.

On West Broad street, Columbus, O., is the shop of L. D. Davies, the inventor of the locomotive cowcatcher. He was born in Kanawha county, Mo., and is now well on in years. He spends his time in studying books on mechanics and designing iron work. He is far from wealthy. Like most inventors, he had not the knack of profiting financially by his mechanical genius.—New York World.

A Curious Transformation.

French surnames are often translated or corrupted when the owners become Americans. One of the most curious changes is M. Antoine Changras to Mr. Onghney Jangrew. A Boston school teacher marks down a pupil's name as she understood the pronunciation, and subsequently the whole Changras family became "Jangraw."—Chicago Times.

Texas' Food-Producing Capabilities.

A Belgian who recently visited Texas declared that the state was capable of producing food enough to feed all the people in the United States if the soil was tilled as it is in his own country. The state has an area equal to Austria, and could support as large a population, which makes Texas look.—Chicago Times.

WHAT IS THE USE?

A Protest Against Some of the Things Taught in Schools.

What's the use of making a man's talk so ornamental that you don't know what he means when he's done speaking? What's the use of forty pounds of ornament to a carriage except to make it heavier to draw?

What if the sun is ninety odd millions of miles from the earth? Who is the gainer or loser by it? What state would a man's mind be in were it thought necessary, in order to be "educated," to know how far we are from 10,000 other stars? Would life be worth living if we had to keep posted on the distance of every star as soon as the astronomer had calculated it? What do we learn things for, anyway? To have them in case they're wanted? Would you carry a pump in your trunk because you thought you might want it some time or other? Or learn all the ropes in a ship if you never expected to go to sea? If you are going to New York you study the route to New York. You don't care, then, to study the route to Omaha. When I went to school I learned things I never had any use for. They put pumps in my trunk to pack about all my life. Is anybody the happier for knowing that Columbus discovered America in 1492? Will the knowledge of this get you into society or a government office or credit for a week's board? Is it ornamental? Does it polish you or veneer or make you more respectable? Well, where is the good of it, anyway? I would pause for a reply if the train could wait. I have pondered over this problem for years.

The fact seems to me to be about as valuable as a pump in my trunk packed about for fear I may find myself in some place where they have no pumps. What did they educate me for? To think I could get no water unless I had a pump, though the Mississippi flowed past my door and bushels of tin dippers were lying along the banks? What profits it to me that Tennessee is bounded on the north by Kentucky? Has this fact made my morals or digestion better or worse? They told me, when a child at school, that I should find out the use of these things when I grew up. Well, I grew up. But I never found out; I think now they lied. I don't believe they knew what they were talking about. I spent three years of my boyhood learning what states were at the top and what were at the bottom of each other. I think now the time was better spent when I "played hookey" and fished in the otter pond.

Why was I taught in the "speller and definer" that the meaning of "illustrious" was famous, and when I asked the meaning of famous I was told it was to be illustrious? Was this fair? Was it any wonder that a good boy should turn his book into a nest of dog's ears and catch flies for a living in school when treated thus? What moral garbage they used to sweep into our heads in those little odoriferous red school houses! One incentive given us was that any boy might become the president of the United States. Now the position is hardly respectable and not near as profitable as that of a bank cashier or a New York alderman. The president is only boss of the rotary office machine. Were not we taught that we should be beggars if we didn't get our lessons? Didn't the boy who wouldn't get his lessons and couldn't turn out the richest man when he grew up? Didn't he commence as a rum swiller and, end by filling an honored congressman's grave? Isn't the smart boy of the school, who did get his lessons, and went through college and became a professor, now starving in a publishing house making more school books on $10 per week? Isn't life hard enough and heavy enough without packing the burden of such a lot of lies on a poor boy's back to trot through the weary world with?—Prentice Mulford in San Francisco Chronicle.

Unique Variety of Tobogganing.

Amusements are always at the command of the ingenious. Even the exciting sport of tobogganing is not confined to the rich, who can go to Montreal in the winter or coast down broad staircases on thick mats in the summer. The urchins of Hester street have invented a variation of the Canadian style that is unique, inexpensive and within the reach of all. I saw one yesterday, perhaps the genius who devised it, introducing tobogganing to an admiring constituency. He had found a large tin pan, too leaky to hold any liquid and not quite leaky enough for an ash sieve.

He had obtained a few feet of clothes line, one end of which he made fast to the pan. Running behind a large wagon, he took a turn with the rope around the axle, retained the loose end in his hand and sat down in the pan. As the wagon moved off he bumped joyously along over the cobblestones on his sheet iron toboggan, heading a procession of ragged imps, all clamoring for the privilege of the next ride. The advantage of this sport is that you do not have to climb a hill for the fun of sliding back. To return to the starting point it is necessary only to wait for a wagon going that way and make fast. The value of cast off tin pans is rising in the side streets.—"Uncle Bill" in Chicago Herald.

One on the Old Gentleman.

He was the son of a worthy Chicagoan, and he had just returned from college. The father was a brusque, matter-of-fact man, who had no liking for anything studish, and he noticed with sorrow that his son returned with tangs and various other insignia of dudedom. The old gentleman surveyed him critically when he appeared in his office and then blurted out:

"Young man, you look like a fool."

Just at that moment, and before the young man had time to make a fitting reply, a friend walked in.

"Why, hello, George, have you returned?" he asked. "Dear me, how much you resemble your father."

"So he has just been telling me," replied the youth. And from that day to this the old gentleman has found no fault with bangs.—Chicago Ramble.

Climbing a Greased Flagstaff.

On the day when the British evacuated the city of New York (Nov. 25, 1783) they nailed their colors to the flagstaff at Fort George (the Battery), knocked off the cleats and "slushed" the pole from top to bottom to prevent its being climbed. John Van Arsdale, a sailor boy 16 years old, ascended the pole by nailing on cleats and applying sand to the the greased flagstaff. In that way he reached the top, hauled down the British colors, and placed the flag of the United States in its place before the fleet was out of sight.—Boston Budget.

Petroleum for Fuel.

The use of petroleum for fuel on steamboats is rapidly extending in California, where coal is much higher in proportion to the price of oil than in the east.—Boston Budget.

Abject poverty is the only spur which can goad a European nobleman into marrying an American woman, says a letter writer on the other side.

The Prince of Wales has set the fashion of wearing wide and curly brimmed hats in England.—Chicago Herald.

If the center aisle is known as the bridal path coachmen ought to know the road.—New York Journal.

There are about 1,400 lawyers in San Francisco alone, or one to every 170 inhabitants.

Notices.

WARNING!

All persons are hereby informed that James' Bay Bridge Will be closed until further notice.

Persons passing the Barricade at either end will do so at their own risk, and are liable to be prosecuted.

By order,
P. LEECH,
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. City Surveyor.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.),

ASSESSMENT No. 12.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above company, payable at the company's Office, Langley Street, Victoria, on or before the 6th day of April, 1887, from and after which date all shares on which the said assessment shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent and treated accordingly.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON,
Secretary.
Dated 17th March, 1887. mar18 td

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

Location of principal place of business Victoria
Location of Works.....Cariboo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Call No 10 of one cent per share, upon the members of the British Columbia Milling and Mining Company (Limited), made on the sixteenth day of December A. D. 1886, is now due and unpaid in respect of the shares hereinafter specified, and that there are now due and unpaid upon the following described shares, on account of the said assessments, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective holders of such shares, namely:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount
Duncan Crockett	39	10	$0 10
do	72	10	10
do	552	10	10
Mason & Daly	1009	500	5.00

The above mentioned shares, or so many thereof as will cover the amounts due, with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from the twentieth day of January A. D. 1887, and expenses, will be sold by public auction at the office of the Company, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, on Thursday the seventh day of April, 1887, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon.

By order of the Directors.
GEO. A. SARGISON.
Secretary.
Dated 28th March, 1887. mar 28-D&W td

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot No. 1234 and part of Lot No. 211 Victoria City.

WHEREAS THE CERTIFICATES of Title of William Reid, late of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned property, bearing date respectively the 3rd day of March, 1884, and the 22nd day of May, 1877, have been lost, and application has been made for duplicates of such Certificates; Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicates will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from date hereof.

CHAS. JAS. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria,
5th March, 1887. mar5 1m

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS A PARTNER in the Pritchard House WILLIAM. G. STEVENSON, late of the "Nickle Plate" Saloon and the firm will hereafter be known as Tait & Stevenson. J. R. TAIT.

Victoria, March 22nd, 1887. mar22

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP FORMERLY EXISTING between D. R. Harris and G. Hargreaves as civil engineers under the name of Harris & Hargreaves, was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1885, since which date the business has been carried on by G. Hargreaves on his own account.

D. R. HARRIS,
G. HARGREAVES.
Witness,
J. E. MARTIN.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of the late George Grant Walker are requested to pay the same, and all persons having claims against the said estate are to send them in to Donald Grant Walker, the Administrator.

THORNTON FELLS,
Solicitor for the Administrator.
Dated the 7th March, 1887. mar8

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows: Commencing at J. King's N. W. corner, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C., 22d Jan., 1887. ROBT. GRAHAM. jan26-law-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase two hundred acres of land, more or less, situated on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, and described as follows:

Commencing at a stake at the northeast corner of M. C. Ireland's claim, about four miles N. W. of Seymour Narrows; thence running sixty chains west; thence forty chains north; thence 50 chains to beach; thence southwards, following meanderings of shore, to point of commencement. MORRIS MOSS.

January 17, 1887. jan17 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 250 acres of pastoral land on Salt Spring Island, North; being all that portion of Long Point, on Ganges Harbor, south of the premises of M. J. Norton, and containing 250 acres, more or less. JOHN NORTON.

3rd March, 1887. mar9 law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land situate in New Westminster District, and described as follows:

Commencing at G. McAllister's N. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C. 22 Jany 1887. Wm. LEWIS. jan 26-law 2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of Land, situated and described as follows:

Commencing at N. E. corner of B. E. Jackson's claim, thence due north 40 chains, thence due west 160 chains, more or less, to Sooke River, thence southerly along Sooke river 40 chains, thence due east 160 chains to point of commencement.

M. W. TURWHITT DRAKE.
Victoria, B. C., 6th Dec. 1886. dec 6 law 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in New Westminster District and described as commencing at the N. W. corner of G. L. Hill's claim; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

GEO. McALLISTER.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22, 1887. jan26 law 2m

WARNING!

Recipients of houses should secure their Windows and Doors against Cold Drafts by ordering

Browne's Patent Metallic and Rubber Weather Strips

for Windows and Doors, which entirely exclude

COLD DRAFTS,

Saving half your fuel; and DUST in Summer, saving your carpets, curtains and furniture. RATTLING RASHES stopped. Windows can be raised or lowered as usual for Ventilation. Have stood the test of 17 YEARS on best Private and Public Buildings in the principal Cities of the world. BREWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS in the United States and Europe and Warranted Good For Five Years.

For sale by JOHN FLIFORD, P.O. Box 784, V'ria, B. C. JOHN TEAGUE Architect. Orders may be left with S. C. BURRIS, Agent, where Samples may be seen. 19 dew

Portland Advertisem'ts.

Dr. SPINNEY

Mallmonah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, **ALL CHRONIC NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.** Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jane7

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition at a higher price than any other flour, and pronounced by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

☞ **Sold by all leading Grocers.**

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. | Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

☞ **ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.**

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.
PORTLAND AGENT:
ALEX. GRANT,
8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family Winder "Bakers" and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISOM, LANNING & CO.
Proprietors.
aug 14 tf

COCKLE'S

ANTIBILIOUS

PILLS.

The Great English Medicine,

OF

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Pall Memory, Weak Eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished Blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

Such cases consult confidentially. If in trouble, call immediately or write. Delays are dangerous. nov1 D&W

The Starr Kidney Pad,

APERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—easing Pain in Small of Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Sedimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Diseases common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages; Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great specific for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weaknesses of the lumbar and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. B. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; R. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McCarter & Bros., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. R. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

BROWN'S

Climax Washing Powder.

Awarded First Prize at B. C. Exhibition. Increased sales. REDUCED PRICES.

Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

W. JACKSON, Jr., Manufacturer's Agent, rear Broad st. Johnson street.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Shortest, Quickest,

AND IN EVERY RESPECT,

THE BEST ROUTE,

TO

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.

Daily Solid Through Trains

FROM

VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.

☞ *NO CHANGE OF CARS.* ☜

Through Second-class Sleepers FREE OF CHARGE.

LOWEST RATES.

Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

☞ **When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.**

Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at office of Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, whose steamers make close daily connection with all through trains.

G. A. CARLETON, D. R. MUNRO,
Freight Agent. Ticket Agent.
E. E. BROWN,
District Freight and Passenger Agent.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Portland at	5:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:30 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:30 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	3:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Walla Walla at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:20 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	5:15 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:25 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:35 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	3:20 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office.
Government street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 6

Taking effect March 20, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver,
Daily except Monday, at 7 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings,
Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Luin Island,
Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass
Wednesday, at 7 o'clock.

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria.
Monday at one p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, at 1 a. m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass.
Thursday at 7 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.
March 17, 1887.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE,

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

ALAMEDA,

April 8.....at 2 p. m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

FOR HONOLULU,

The magnificent steamer "Australia," April 26.

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nov22

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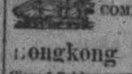

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

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For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 18th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See Star Freight Circulars.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents.
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EAGLE Business College, 210 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

☞ Ladies admitted in all departments.
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PORTLAND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE ST. CHARLES.

C. W. KNOWLES, Proprietor.

Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Holman, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. jane1

CORBETT & MACLEAY,

IMPORTERS

And Wholesale Grocers, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Portland, Oregon.

jane8 D&W

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION.

J. C. DEVLIN,

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, DeCosmos' block, Government street, Dealer in Eastern Cheese, Butter, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Flour and Oatmeal. Island and Mainland produce handled on Commission. Liberal advances made. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. sep20

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Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

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OFFICE—Chester Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

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QUEEN'S MARKET,

L. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

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C. B. ROBELEE,

CARPENTER, JOINER & CONTRACTOR,

Wharf street, near Johnson, Victoria. All kinds of jobbing promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Houses built on the Instalment plan. Charges moderate. oct10

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ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box —

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ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

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CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.

Plans, specifications and estimates furnished for buildings. S. E. cor. of Government & Fort Sts., up-stairs, Victoria, B. C.

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TURNER, BEETON & CO.,

MERCHANTS.

H. C. BEETON & Co.,
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LONDON E.C. Wharf street, Victoria.

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Corner of Government and Broughton streets, Victoria, B. C. Dealer in fine family groceries of all kinds. Table delicacies in great variety. Also choice tea and coffee.

IRON WORKS.

ALBION IRON WORKS CO. (Ltd'd.)

ROME INDUSTRY.

Engines and Boilers of every description. Cooking and Heating Stoves, etc.

ANDREW GRAY, Manager.
W. F. BULLEN, Secretary.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shippers supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 168.

TRANSPORTATION.

W. BUCKETT,

TRUCK AND DRAYMAN.

Begs to inform patrons and public generally that he is still to be found on the old stand, Yates Street, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a share of their patronage. My name will appear on all trucks and drays. All orders left at Baker and Sons, Yates Street, or the Fashion Stables, Fort Street, will receive prompt attention. Age 8 days

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A PAYING BUSINESS

In New Westminster, B. C., for sale. Six Bedrooms, well furnished, Dining Room and Furniture, Kitchen, with Range, Cooking Utensils and Table Ware. Price $1200. Reasons for selling, old age and being unable to attend to the business. Address W., HERALD office, Vancouver. july19

MEDICAL.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. Diploma and highest testimonials of proficiency from the University of Edinburgh. Calls promptly attended to. Residence, corner of Douglas and Cormorant street, over Gosnell's grocery store. may13

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EBERTS & TAYLOR,

BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,

Langley street, Victoria, B. C. D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR.

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FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1797. Amount insured, $250,000,000.

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Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan5 1y

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IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER

in Teas, Wines and Spirits. Finest Scotch Whiskies, specially selected for their excellent qualities, are unsurpassed in the Province.

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C. CLUSHMAN,

Carriage Painter & Furniture Varnisher.

HAS THE ONLY VARNISH ROOM IN THE city. The best facilities for turning first-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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feb24 1m Corner Fort and Blanchard Sts.

COMPLETE REVOLUTION

IN

Monumental Work.

WHITE BRONZE MONUMENTS

Drawings and testimonials may be seen at the Office of the Agents for Victoria.

H. G. & R. WALKER,
Spencer's Arcade
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Samuel May & Co.,

TORONTO

Manufacturers of

Billiard & Pool Tables,

With Steel and Monarch Cushions.

Importers of and Dealers in all kinds of

BILLIARD MATERIAL

Ten Pin Alley Balls Pins, &c.

Always in stock at the B. C. Agency.

H. G. & R. WALKER.
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A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties visited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—**Johnson Street between Broad and Government.** s24

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GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency

Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers

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EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

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ISLAND RAILWAY

Cordwood AND Timber Yard

RUSSELL'S STATION.

First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.

Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.

ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets
Telephone Call No. 149. jan4

QUEEN CITY

Orchestra AND Brass Band

VICTORIA, B. C.

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC FURNISHED for Operas, Theatres, Balls, Parties and Picnics. On and after this date I am sole Manager. Orders can be left at F. Campbell's corner, or P. O. Box 108.

F. H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
mar9 1m

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE

**

The Hudson's Bay Company

RE NOW SELLING FOR DELIVERY EX "VIOLA":

BRANDIES in Bulk--Bessiere's, Central Vineyard, United Vineyard, and Hennessy's.
Do. **Case**--Hennessy's, Martell's, Barnett's, Dubois and Bellot's.
GENEVA--DeKuyper's in hhds, quarter casks, red and green cases.
GIN, OLD TOM--Boord & Co.'s
RUM--Demerara and Jamaica, in quarter-casks, puncheons and cases.
WHISKY in Bulk--Islay, Loch Katrine, Campbeltown & Dunville's.
Do. **Cases**--Burke's, Dunville's, Jamieson's & Inuishowen.
WINES--A full supply of Ports and Sherries from the most eminent shippers.
STOUT--Guinness' in stone and glass quarts and pints, bottled by the best firms.

Sole Agents for DUKE'S "CAMEO," CIGARETTES, and LEMP'S CELEBRATED LAGER BEER.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, April 1, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

DENNY'S SALE to-morrow morning.

—Something good for breakfast. Prime Findan Haddocks, fresh, at FELL & Co's.*

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD's, Douglas St.

—Copies of Gilbert & Sullivan's latest opera RUDDIGORE just received at M. W. WAITT & Co.'s music store. *

—D. S. BARNSTEIN, instructor of violin, mandolin and guitar. Terms moderate. Address P. O. box 579. *

—The penitentiary, post-office, and other government buildings and offices at New Westminster are to be lighted with gas very soon.

—WORKINGMEN—Note the difference; candidates give you cheap talk, ERSKINE cheap boots at the corner of Government and Johnson Sts. *

—A. Phillips & Son, of the Pioneer Soda Water Works, have received a diploma from the Colonial Exhibition for their display of goods.

—JULIUS BARRAN, Yates street, has imported a very fine lot of METT sausages from the Eastern States. Give him a call. *

—Go to the ALBION MARBLE WORKS for monuments and grave stones at reasonable prices. Fort street, near Blanchard
J. FISHER, proprietor.*

—The Yosemite's consignee list yesterday from New Westminster was a very large one. It embraced considerable of the delayed freight.

—Call and see our fine mouldings, all latest patterns, steel engravings and latest pictures. We make a specialty of mounting pictures, JOS. SOMMERS, Government St. *

—The C. P. N. Co.'s steamer Maude went to New Westminster to-day for a special cargo, which the Yosemite was compelled to leave yesterday. It came overland.

Cash Buyers of Dry Goods, see Denny's advertisement.

—The sale of useful and fancy articles of Chinaware &c., will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in the premises lately occupied by Thos. Earle, Wharf street.

—JULIUS BARRAN, pork packer and sausage maker, Yates street, has received from the COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, London, a handsome bronze medal for best hams, bacon, shoulders and lard.*

—T. D. Lindsay, formerly of the police force, but now a nightwatchman, has suffered a loss in the death of his wife who departed this life at Lulu Island on Wednesday last.

—Two or three of the buoys in the North Arm have been carried away by the ice. Captains say that these buoys are most important and that their loss renders navigation extremely dangerous.

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

—The Calgary *Tribune* of the 29th says: British Columbia is sending to Calgary for beef to supply the city markets. Mr. F. S. Stinson received an order by wire from Victoria for five hundred beef steers.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—Prior to the assembling of parliament the Northwest and Manitoba members will hold a conference at which matters in connection with affairs for that section of the country will be discussed. This is a good move. British Columbia's representatives should go and do likewise.

—The new hotel for the C. P. R. Co. to be erected at Banff this year will contain 250 bedrooms. Upon its completion it is probable the leading medical men and managers of medical institutions in the United States and Canada will be invited to visit the hotel and test for themselves the wonderful properties of the Banff Hot Springs.

—The Winnipeg *Manitoban* announces the arrival in that city of Mr. John A. Hart, of the British Columbia Printing & Publishing Company, of Victoria, on a visit to his uncle, the Rev. Prof. Hart. He had a very long and tedious trip over the mountains, being four weeks on the way, and having to tramp for a considerable distance.

—Cotton & Gordon have purchased the Vancouver *News* from Mr. Jas. H. Ross, and will not issue the evening paper which they were announced shortly to publish. The versatile W. B. McDougall will be on the new staff and will scintillate through the local columns. We wish our new contemporaries every success.

—Traffic returns of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending March 20th, amounted to $184,000 against $129,000 for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of $5000 for this year. The railway traffic receipts for the eleven weeks of the year that have elapsed are eminently satisfactory, the Grand Trunk showing an increase of $200,000, and the Canadian Pacific of $130,000 over the corresponding period of 1886.

Sounding its Praise.

A letter appears in another column from Mr. M. G. Drummond, relative to the treatment extended to himself and fellow passengers by the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific Railways whilst crossing the continent recently. Mr. Drummond is not the only person who finds himself compelled to bear testimony on behalf of the Canadian route. Others are equally loud in its praise.

The New Administration.

The leader of the Government, Hon. Mr. Davie, this afternoon, announced that the following cabinet had been formed:

Premier and Attorney-General—Hon. Mr. Davie.

Provincial Secretary, &c.—Hon. Mr. Robson.

Commissioner of Lands and Works—Hon. F. G. Vernon.

The other two portfolios, the Premier said, would be filled up after the prorogation.

THE LYRIC STAGE.

Trebelli and Musin Rapturously Received last Night.

A fair sized, but intellectual audience greeted the Trebelli grand concert troupe last evening at the Victoria. The curtain was rung up at 8:20 and the pianist, Herr Paul Steindorf, was the first on the programme. His execution is magnificent but the selections, æsthetically speaking, were "too utterly" classical and outside of a little applause the performer failed to gain an *encore*. Signor Duzensi, the tenor, sang an aria by Flotow, in good voice, but was likewise as coldly applauded as the pianist. The appearance of Mlle. Zelie Trebelli was the signal for an outburst of applause and as her magnificent notes filled the air the audience was held spell bound. The cantatrice is a superb contralto and in her younger days was one of the best the world ever saw. Storms of applause followed her every selection. Mons. Musin is a wonderful violinist and undoubtedly received the lion's share of applause. We are inadequate to describe or criticize in any way his marvellous execution. Scenes from Il Trovatore were also given by Trebelli and Duzensi in their highly artistic style.

This evening an entire change of programme and selections from "Carmen."

Going Abroad for Fishermen.

Says the *Colonies and India* of the 11th March: There does not appear to be any reason why the government of British Columbia should send to Norway for skilled fishermen. The maritime provinces of Canada could surely have supplied any number of willing and skilled hands, while Newfoundland would no doubt have been glad to have sent some representatives of its staple industry to the opposite side of the Dominion. Even if it had been necessary to send to Europe at all, the risks of the hardy fishermen of England and Scotland would have afforded a sufficient supply of volunteers to carry to the Pacific the results of their experience in the North Sea. We would suggest to Mr. John Dyke, the representative of the Canadian Government in Liverpool, who has charge of the mission in search of skilled fishermen and improving appliances, that he would be doing better service by making known his wants among English fishermen than by going to Norway for the purpose. This introduction of Norwegian fishermen will mean the importation of Norwegian nets and apparatus, whereas English fishermen and English manufacturers alike would be glad of the opportunity of finding a new field for their labor and a fresh market for their produce.

The C. P. R. Mail Service.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne interviewed the Hon. Mr. McLelan, Postmaster-General, at Ottawa last week with reference to the trans-continental mail service over the C. P. R. He reported that the trains were now running regularly between Calgary and the Pacific Coast. Mr. VanHorne said that the past winter was an exceptionally severe one, the snow slides sweeping before them trees of at least thirty years' growth. The snow-sheds stand the test well, but several of them will have to be lengthened.

It is understood that at this interview the various matters in connection with the contract for the carriage of ocean mails between Canada and England were discussed. The Canadian Pacific is displaying considerable interest in the contract, and will in all likelihood be one of the tenderers.

Cowichan.

The vacancy in the representation of Cowichan in the local house, created by the death of Mr. Smithe, will necessitate an election. The usual practice is to hold an election at as early a date as may be convenient, the season of the year and position of the constituency being taken into account. Several names have already been canvassed, the favorite apparently being Mr. Booth, who was the victim of a technical objection to his nomination paper at the last election. Several gentlemen of this city have also been mentioned in this connection, but a resident candidate will undoubtedly be preferred by the electors.

The Messiah.

We would remind our readers that the box sheet will be ready at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning at Waitt's, and as the various steamboat companies are bringing people at one fare for the trip, there will be a great rush for tickets, it fact, as everybody says, they mean to go. We feel assured it will be necessary to give a second performance; the scheme of having reserved seats for the gallery has been abandoned; the admission will be as heretofore, fifty cents.

Advocating a Loan.

The *Columbian* is advocating a loan of $30,000 for public improvements in New Westminster. It thinks that it is not creditable that a city twenty-five years old should be without a city hall. Most people outside of the city itself will agree with our contemporary. Vancouver will give it a few pointers on how to borrow money and judiciously spend it before either place is half a dozen years older.

Presbyterian Missions.

The Presbyterian home mission committee of the western section commenced its half yearly meeting on the 30th ult. The appointments to mission fields for the summer months will be made, and the staff in Manitoba and British Columbia increased.

Millinery.

As I am leaving the city in a few days I offer the balance of my fine millinery stock below cost for three days only. On show over the Albion house. MADAME ROUHAUD, Government street. 3

MARVELOUS CHANGES.

What the Future Will be to those who Refuse to Believe.

In this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late?

Those that see the changes early avail themselves early, and thereby receive benefit.

The shrewd iron man sees the iron interest transferred from Pittsburg and Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama, and in his far sightedness sees the furnaces in Pennsylvania torn down and deserted for this new and prolific field. It is claimed by the iron men of Alabama that the low price at which iron can be produced there will revolutionize the iron interests of the world.

We have seen the grain growing centers of this country shifted to the west. We have seen the pork-packing industry flit from Cincinnati to Chicago; and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. Southern cottons mills undersell New England and American markets, and challenge the world.

We have seen and are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prominent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. To-day no first-class company will insure any amount unless they have a rigid analysis of the fluids passed, and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their reports they show that the death of sixty of every 100 people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, reports that 60 of every 100 victims of consumption also have serious disorders of the kidneys.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being discussed:

"Is not this disorder the real cause of consumption?"

Ten years ago the microscope was something seldom found in a physician's office; now every physician of standing has one and seldom visits his patients without calling for a sample of fluids for examination.

Why is all this? Is it possible that we of the present generation are to die of diseases caused by kidney disorders? or shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the only recognized specific, and thus remove the effects? It is established beyond a doubt that a very large percentage of deaths in this country are traceable to diseased kidneys. For years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that there is no sound health when the kidneys are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible disorder upon public attention. We are continually hearing its praises sounded.

This means wonders!

Cannot the proprietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its termination? Are we to hope against hope, and wait without our reward?

The most significant of all changes, however, that we of to-day can note is this radical change of view to which the public has been educated: It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree deranged.

Is That So?

Not only in its editorial, but also in its job-printing department, the *Colonist* is ever nothing if not sensational. From the latter was issued, this morning, a red-letter poster containing the following astounding announcement:

"*Easter Monday, April 11th, 1887.*

THE MESSIAH,

FIRST TIME IN BRITISH COLUMBIA!"

As a "personal," truly, this announcement knocks the coal from the journalistic pipe.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

Improvement to Navigation.

The "considerable improvements to navigation" in B. C. waters, to be effected during the coming season, is a new light house on Stern Island and a number of buoys to mark the course for vessels from the east. Mr. Foster is reported to have elaborated a scheme for permanent improvements, among other things the establishment of a signal station on Vancouver Island, at the entrance of Fuca Straits. The proposed station will be connected with Victoria by telegraph. It will serve the same end as Sandy Hook does to the American people. All outgoing and incoming vessels will be reported by it.

An Annuity.

We have been informed by a member of the Legislature that an annuity will be granted—provided of course that a majority of the House is agreeable—to Mrs. Smithe. Possibly the intimation has been made with the view of feeling the popular pulse. We have no reason to know what the financial position of the widow and family is, but it is said there was a life insurance in the North American for $10,000.

A Social Affair.

Philharmonic Hall was well filled with an assemblage of young and old folks last night, the occasion being an entertainment given by the British Columbia Society for the Investigation of Spiritualism. A programme of songs, &c., prefaced the dancing, which began at 10 o'clock and was kept up till an early hour. Refreshments in abundance were served during the evening. His Worship Mayor Fell graced the entertainment with his presence.

Another St. John Sensation.

A St. John, N. B. despatch of the 26th ult., says: A sensation was caused yesterday by the assignment of George McLeod, one of the largest lumber merchants in the province. Liabilities, half a million; assets will not realize much.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Windsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Brass and Paper Mache Plaques.
Canvas for Oil or Water Color Painting.
Boxes assorted Colors for Amateurs.
Drawing Boards, all sizes, and in blocks.
Text Books on Painting and Drawing.
Easels, Sketchers, etc.

B. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE RATES

We are now prepared to supply the public with any of the following articles at Wholesale Prices:

Boots & Shoes,	*Crockery,*	*Cutlery,*	*Preserving Jars,*
Dry Goods,	*Glassware,*	*Agate Ware,*	*Nickle & Plated*
Clothing,	*Garden Tools,*	*Tin Ware,*	*Ware,*
Toys,	*Fancy Goods,*	*Wooden Ware,*	*Mirrors.*

CHAS. RUSSELL, McDONALD & CO.,

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

MASONIC BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET,
OPPOSITE THE IRON CHURCH.

☞ All Goods cased and put on board trains or steamers free of charge. feb28 12m

PERSONALS.

Mr. J. H. McTavish, Land Commissioner of the C. P. R., paid Vancouver a flying visit on Wednesday. He returned to the East on Thursday.

Mr. D. E. Brown, general traffic superintendent of the C. P. R. on the Pacific coast is in the city. He returns to Port Moody in the morning.

T W Jackson, Qu'Appelle; A Rowe, Calgary; D E Brown, Port Moody; R Alexander, Vancouver; W D Tyler, Tacoma; J Whitman, Tacoma; C J Bandman, San Francisco; A W Cornwall, Seattle, are at the Driard.

Mr. Amos Rowe, a former well-known citizen of Ottawa, and for many years publisher of the deceased Winnipeg *Times*, and now Dominion Land Agent at Calgary, was amongst the arrivals from the mainland last night. He is taking in the sights of the city to-day.

Mr. H. Vivian, of the legal firm of Messrs Vivian & Curran, barristers, Winnipeg, arrived in this city last night. To-day he is hand shaking with the many Winnipeggers now resident in this city, as well as old acquaintances from London, Ont., where Mr. Vivian originally hailed from.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Mr. E. Johnson, S. M.)

Ah Kee, *alias* Ah Sam, charged with being a vagrant; sent to gaol for three months.

Rosa Howard, on remand, charged with firing by prostitution; fined $10 or one month.

Jubilee Hospital Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens' committee of the Jubilee Hospital was held this morning in the Board of Trade rooms, Bank of B. C. building, at which a fair representation of our citizens were present. The sum of $5,000 was subscribed in the room.

The question of a site for the proposed building was left in abeyance for the present.

A committee of twenty-four were appointed, to divide into four sections each of the three wards of the city, in order to make a thorough and complete canvass of the city.

It was resolved that a prospectus be prepared and circulated throughout the province. Also that circulars be sent to the clergymen of the various denominations in the province asking their co-operation and assistance in the scheme, by appointing the 19th of June as a special Hospital Sunday. The proceeds of the collections for that day to be devoted in aid of the hospital funds.

The propriety of appointing a ladies' committee was discussed, but no definite action taken thereon.

Advance in Transportation Rates

Commencing with to-day transportation rates on all classes of freight have been slightly advanced by all the trans-continental lines to and from Pacific Coast points. The Northern Pacific's new passenger schedule rates came into force to-day. To St. Paul on first-class tickets an advance of $15 has taken place. From St. Paul to all eastern points the rates remain unchanged; so that the actual advance to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal and other points, is $15 over former rates. The second-class ticket rates to the same points have been reduced by $2. Present rates to Chicago being $46 against $48 the old rate, and to New York $65 instead of $63, the figures hitherto charged. The freight rates published by THE TIMES a few days ago are correct.

Puget Sound Directory.

Mr. H. M. Clinton, representing Messrs. R. S. Polk & Co., publishers of the Puget Sound directory, is in the city on business in connection with that publication. We understand that Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo are to be included in the forthcoming publication, which is to include the twelve counties bordering on the Sound, giving complete city directories of Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend, Olympia, etc. Every care will be taken to make this work a complete mirror of the business and professional interests of the "Sound country."

It Didn't Turn Up.

Quite a number of our prominent citizens collected this morning in the neighborhood of the old jail, with the expectation of seeing the corner stone of the edifice—laid some 25 years ago with considerable pomp—turned out. But the stone was not visible, and they left, feeling they had been sold, realizing, when too late, that to-day was the 1st of April.

Disallowance.

Now that the elections in the Northwest are over the Governor-General in Council, acting on the advice of his constitutional advisers has disallowed the Act to incorporate the Rock Lake, Souris Valley & Brandon Railway Company, passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

Taking Precautions.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 28th ult., says: The precautions which the Canadian Pacific have taken to ensure the safety of their travelers through the mountains are extraordinary. On all steep grades they have switch-backs running up the mountain side; and the company have built houses at the junction of the switch-backs and here a man is stationed night and day. Were a train to break loose from the engine nine times out of ten it would be safely caught on one of these switch-backs before it ran a hundred yards. In addition to the regular section men the company has a system of patrolmen extending through the most dangerous parts of the mountain. Thus at all times night and day there is a little army of sharp-eyed watchers guarding the track. When the road becomes blocked by a falling tree or boulder, the patrolman runs up the line and places a torpedo on the rails; he then notifies the next patrolman, and the train is informed of the mishap a mile or so before it reaches the scene. At night these men have lanterns for signalling these trains. As may be expected, there are a very large number of men employed in this manner; but the management of the road are determined that the line through the mountains will be well guarded.

NEW TO-DAY.

An Exceptionally Large Assortment of

TRUNKS AND VALISES

NOW OPENING AT THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE,
YATES STREET.
mar16

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-Night! To-Night!
LAST APPEARANCE OF
Trebelli,
The World-Renowned Prima Donna.
MUSIN,
The Great Violinist,
STEINDORFF AND DUCENSI.
Scenes in Full Costume from Bizet's Grand Opera
"CARMNE!"
PRICES--$1 and 50 Cents; Reserved Seats, $1 50. april1 tt

Notice to Builders.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO noon Saturday, 9th inst., for the erection of a Two-Storey Frame Residence at James Bay. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JOHN TEAGUE,
apl Architect.

For Fort Simpson and Way Ports.
CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.
THE STEAMER
"BARBARA BOSCOWITZ"
Will sail from Spratt's Wharf
On TUESDAY, April 5th,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.
For Fort Simpson, and all way ports
No freight received on the wharf after 4 p. m. on Monday April 4th.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEORGE E. MUNRO, Agent.
dec27 At J. D. Warren's office, Wharf Street.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.
DISPATCH A STEAMER
Every Saturday for San Francisco
Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.
April 2nd, - - Mexico.
Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.
No Freight received after 4 p.m. on Friday, 1st April.
WELCH, RITHET & CO.,
Agents.
Wharf Street, Victoria. mar29

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN CONFINED TO MY BED for eight weeks, sick and blind was unable to get out the regular issue of the "WESTERN FARM AND HOME," Tacoma. I am still confined to my bed, but hope to be able soon to get the paper out regularly.
mar31 tt JAMES P. HENRY.

MONTHLY NURSE.

An experienced nurse lately arrived from the east, where she had a long based experience as a monthly nurse, is open for engagements. Can also attend to invalids. Has the best of references. Address Mrs. Sharring P. O., or apply at residence, Blanchard street, 2nd door from King's Work Estate.

Spring Goods!

JUST ARRIVED.

☞ INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BAKER'S BON MARCHE,
mar21 D&W 6m Government Street.

Spring Tweeds AND SUPERB TROUSERINGS

JUST RECEIVED.

A. GREGG & SON,
ARTIST TAILORS,
Yates Street, - - - Opposite Langley.
feb11

Bargains

WE WANT
To Catch Your Eye!
And bring to your notice our Splendid Stock of
PANTS
ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
500 PAIRS TO CHOOSE FROM.

MECHANICS' CLOTHING STORE,
48 JOHNSON STREET.
mar14

OATS, OATS OATS.

Seed and Feed Oats.
Seed and Feed Barley.
Grass Seeds.
Chevalier Barley.
Ground Barley.
Chopped Feed.
Wheat, Bran.
Middlings.
Oil Cake, Meal.
Peas, Rye, etc.

For sale at
HOWARD TILTON'S,
mar30 1m Wharf St., Victoria.

FOR SALE.

MATHERS' LIQUEUR WHISKEY,
$10 PER DOZEN CASH.

--ALSO,--
Invoice of Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Gloves of all sorts.
Cardigan Jackets.
Lawn Tennis Shirts.

Apply to
A. FERGUSON, Agent
DANIELL & CO., Government St.
Over Baker's Boot Store.
mar19 1m

Flour, Butter, Cheese.

The undersigned have on sale:
Ogilvie's Patent & Strong Bakers' Flour.
Saanich Extra Family Flour.
Saanich Bran.
Eastern Butter and Cheese, and all kinds of Produce.
AGENTS for the Oxford Soap Works.
J. & A. CLEARIHUE,
YATES STREET.
mar9 1m

Amusements.

Good Friday, April 8.
EXCURSION
—TO—
Shawnigan Lake.
GRAND ANGLING COMPETITION
For Prizes amounting to $25, to be given by Charles Morton of the MORTON HOUSE.
Large Covered Dancing Platform, 100x40 feet.
BOATS for hire at Victoria rates. Rifle shooting.
mar21

VICTORIA THEATRE.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 11.

THE MESSIAH!
(First time in British Columbia.)

Two Hundred Performers

Musical Director--Mr. Enrico Sorge.

SPECIAL TRIPS from Nanaimo, Vancouver, and New Westminster at one fare for the round trip.
RESERVED SEATS, Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, $1.50; Gallery, 50 cents.
Plan of seats ready Saturday, April 2, at M. W. Waitt's, at 9 a.m.
mar26 td

JUST RECEIVED,
OUR
NEW GOODS
FOR THE SEASON.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES!
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OUR
MILLINERY GOODS
Just Received, are of the very Latest European Styles.

Will be shown on Tuesday.

SHEARS & PAGE,
LONDON HOUSE.
mar28

AUCTION SALE.

I have received instructions from Captain J. O'Brien, of the Barque "Abbie Bean," just arrived from Hongkong, to sell by public auction, at the premises lately occupied by Thomas Earle, Esq., Wharf street, at 11 o'clock a.m.
ON SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL,
A NUMBER OF
Wicker Chairs,
Bamboo Carvings,
Satsuma, Porcelain,
Bronzes,
Embroidered Screens,
AND A LARGE VARIETY OF
Oriental Curiosities!
BESIDES A NUMBER OF
EGGSHELL CHINESE TEA SETS
&c., &c.

The Goods will be on exhibition on the Friday previous to sale, when catalogues can be obtained.
W. R. CLARKE,
mar29 6t Auctioneer.

A 'BUS
Will run between the ends of
James Bay Bridge,
Making the circuit of the bridge continuously
From 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. each day
During construction.
FARE:
Four Tickets for 10 Cents.
To be had of the Drivers.
Victoria, February 24th, 1887. feb24

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

The Victoria Weekly Times.

VOL. 3—No. 39
WHOLE Number 143

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Mr. A. Allan, of this city, has received news of his mother's death, in Scotland, at the advanced age of 84 years.

—The Messiah to be produced at the Victoria, April 11th, is advertised in a Seattle newspaper. The manager of this musical festival is indeed enterprising.

—The Amelia came around from Esquimalt at 10 o'clock this morning with a cargo of excellent wheat which she will take to Brackman & Ker's mill, Saanich.

—A new locomotive for the Satsop Railroad Company of Washington Territory named the Agnes is on its way out from the east via the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hemus are still in Seattle, detained by the indisposition of Mrs. Hemus. They still hope to reach Nanaimo in time to begin their mission on Sunday, April 3rd.

—The San Francisco *Post* says the new Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.'s steamer being built by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco will not be launched before next autumn.

—A party of mineral prospectors have returned to Vancouver from a prospecting tour, and brought with them samples of iron ore, which will assay from 85 to 90 per cent. of pure iron.

—Two schemes are on foot to supply Vancouver with water during the summer months. One will bring the water from the other side of the Inlet, and another from a spring across False Creek.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvelous. See advertisement. *

—The miners of Nanaimo held a demonstration on Saturday night in honor of Mr. D. W. Gordon's election. The miners hold the member elect in high esteem for his many manly qualities, which is duly reciprocated.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—The steamer Susie arrived from San Juan last night with a large cargo of farm produce, which always meets with a ready sale here. As fine a lot of chickens as ever were seen came over. The American portion of San Juan island is described as a land flowing with milk and honey.

—A correspondent (D. M. G.) writing from New Westminster, says that no man ever left that city amid such enthusiasm as was accorded Mr. Donald Chisholm, M. P., last Tuesday on his departure for Ottawa. For many weeks the well-known figure of that gentleman will be greatly missed by the people of the Royal City, who will evince the liveliest interest in the career of their new member.

Strike at Douglas Island.

The miners employed at the Treadwell mine went on strike about the 4th inst. The working boss had ordered five of the miners to go into the tunnel to work the Burley drills. The place being a damp and disagreeable one in which to work the men refused to do so unless a raise was made in their wages to $3 per day and board. Upon making this demand they were discharged. Others were then ordered into the tunnel, but they refused on the same grounds, and were heartily seconded by their fellow workmen, who also made the demand of $3 per day. Preceding this, the Siwashes, or Indian workmen, demanded an increase in their wages, and threatened to strike if not acceded to. About half of the workmen and the Siwashes again resumed work, and the mill will not close down.

A Progressive Municipality.

The municipality of Richmond, on the North Arm of the Fraser river, is one of the most progressive in the province. The settlers there next week are to vote on a by-law to raise the sum of $30,000 for local improvements, the principal one being the construction of a bridge connecting Lulu Island with the mainland; the balance to be appropriated in the building of new roads. The proximity of this important settlement to the city of Vancouver has given a great impetus to agricultural pursuits as a ready market is found in that city for all sorts of produce, and at remunerative figures. If judiciously expended the money to be raised by way of a loan will prove of great advantage to the entire municipality.

Catarrah, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or, that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the results is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.* *

Odd Fellows to the Front.

The Odd Fellows are always found at the front when acts of benevolence or deeds of charity are to be performed. At the meeting of Columbia Lodge last night a committee was appointed to act in conjunction with committees from the other local lodges to arrange for some public entertainments, the proceeds of which are to be given to the fund for the Jubilee Hospital. If actively prosecuted, as it doubtless will be, the proposed entertainment will be a signal success, and to the brethren of the triple links will belong the honor of laying the foundation of a noble institution.

Capt. Peele Resigns.

Capt. Peele, of the rifles, has resigned his command. He joined the Victoria rifles in 1861 and continued to serve in that corps until 1870 when he entered the New Westminster Rifle Company, and assisted Capt. Edmonds to organize it. He received his commission as lieutenant in 1874, and in 1877 he was promoted to the rank of captain and continued in the service until Saturday last, when he sent in his resignation.

Unanimity.

The ratepayers of Vancouver on Tuesday voted on a by-law authorizing a loan of $150,000 for public improvements. It was carried unanimously, not a single vote being recorded against it. The money will be expended on drainage, the fire department and an hospital.

McCullough Creek.

Of the companies that will operate on McCullough Creek during the coming season, the Ophir Hydraulic Mining Co. is the most extensive. They have a flume 220 feet in size now finished, and expect to have their new machinery in full operation about the middle of May. They will give work to about 35 men. The Bald Head Co have about 1200 feet of tunnel. They struck soft ground lately, and expect to get through to bed rock by the 1st June. They employ six men at present. The Selkirk Co. employ seven men. They are very close to bed rock, and the prospects are good. They have now 800 feet of tunnel. The Big Bend Quartz Mining Co., which is composed of gentlemen from Winnipeg, are prospecting here, and have sufficient encouragement to justify them in bringing in a quartz mill. On French Creek there are three companies operating. One of these last fall took out $1100 worth of gold in about one month. The McMillan Co. also realized about $1500 in a very short time. The McLean Co. are at present sinking a shaft. On Smith Creek five companies are operating. It is situated on the west side of the Columbia, opposite Gold Creek. The prospects are good.

United States Supply Bills.

Our many American readers will probably be interested in this statement showing the varied appropriations of money made at the session just closed of the 49th Congress for the support of the different departments of the government of the United States of American for the year 1887-8, which we have obtained through the courtesy of Consul Stevens:

Departments.	Amounts.
Agricultural	$ 805,780
Army	24,724,178
Diplomatic And Consular	1,129,942
District of Columbia	4,379,230
Indians	5,238,870
Legislative, Executive and Judicial	20,646,149
Military Academy	419,243
Navy	25,307,848
Pensions	76,352,500
Post Office	55,601,630
Sundry Civil Expenses	23,236,[illegible]
Martian War Veteran Pensions	4,900,000
Miscellaneous	4,212,000

Making a total of nearly $270,000,000.

This does not include the interest on the national debt (now about $1,330,000,000) sinking fund, or the amount carried by the general deficiency bill, (which failed) $15,225,075.60.

From the North.

The steamship Sardonyx, Capt. Meyer, arrived about 2 a. m. from Fort Simpson, bringing the following passengers: R Cunningham, E A Wadhams, Mrs A Hall, S A Spencer, R C Downs, Pat Smith, Chas. Hankie, C C Ralston, John Thomas and C Cates. The consignees are: Indian department B C government, H B Co, S L Kelly & Co, S J Pitts, Wm Douglas, E. Ulrea, Wells Fargo & Co, Turner Beeton & Co, R Cunningham, Harrison & McAlister, David McKay, Hall & Goepel, J R Anderson, H Saunders and S A Spencer. The Sardonyx had a fine trip up until Rivers Inlet was reached, where it rained pretty hard. At the Skeena it was also raining and blowing, and ice floating down made it very difficult to unload freight. The scows had to be let go several times to clear the block, and one was swamped. The weather was a little foggy to Fort Simpson, but the trip across Queen Charlotte Sound was a pleasant one. We are indebted for this information to Mr. Hans J. Lipsett, the obliging purser of the Sardonyx.

Vancouver Optimism.

An article in the Vancouver *News*, advocating the passage of the $150,000 loan by law, concludes with the following grandiloquent sentiment:

"Who lives to see the first pan of the next decade gild the snow-capped peaks which sentinel Vancouver, will look upon a city, not five years old, with a population of thirty thousand souls, with magnificent ocean steamers cleaving the calm waters of the bay, with ships of all nations discharging at our wharves; with sealing vessels, some just starting for the remotest courses of the earth, others from the ocean, hastening to lay their tribute at our feet; while above the roll and roar of the traffic shrill and clear the whistle of the incoming train announces a continent crossed in four days; and from factory, shop and mill rises the ceaseless clangour which proclaims a haven of peace and prosperity."

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all Throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 30,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the *German Syrup* cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try, sold at 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, in the United States and Canada. *

As Natural as Life.

At Fell & Co.'s store, Fort street, is a large picture of the Mayor and Councillors, forming the City Council for 1886. The work is a photograph done by Hastings, the photographer. Each face, form and figure is as near life as possible; but photographs, as a rule, flatter. However, the work is beautiful, and a look at the same will convince anyone that the Council for 1886 was composed of handsome men.

Good Friday Excursion.

An excursion will take place to Shawnigan Lake on Good Friday, April 8th. An angling competition has been arranged for prizes amounting to $25 given by Mr. Charles Morton, of the Morton House. Mr. Morton has also erected a large dancing platform 100x80 feet in size where Terpsichorean festivities may be indulged in. Rifle shooting and other sports will be provided.

Sons of St. George.

The St. George's Society of New Westminster, after nearly two years inertia, has been re-organized with the following officers: President, W. B. Townsend; vice-president, T. R. Figg; secretary, Shirley; treasurer, H. Elliott; marshall, H. B. Shadwell. A working committee consisting of Messrs. Cooke, Webb, Hall, Bovill and Procter was also appointed.

Railway Bonuses.

Mr. Orr stated in the House the other day that he would apply for a bonus to the Delta and Southern Railway. Having granted $200,000 to the Okanagan road, he thinks the Legislature cannot consistently refuse to subsidize these two lines.

OUR BANKING HOUSES.

Meeting of the Shareholders of the Banks of British Columbia and North America.

Highly Satisfactory Reports Presented to the Shareholders by the Chairmen.

Bank of British Columbia.

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of British Columbia was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, London, on the 15th February, Mr. Robert Gillespie, chairman of the court of directors, presided. Mr. H. Hughes, general manager, read the notice convening the meeting. Mr. Bently asked the Board to provide the proprietors with a detailed report of the meeting.

The chairman said: I have pleasure in again meeting you and in submitting thus early in the year—and you will observe that we meet earlier this year than we ever have before—our accounts from the Pacific side to the 31st December last. In contrasting the statements with the two previous half-years, you will observe that they compare favorably with them in all respects, and that the gross and net profits exceed those of the periods I have referred to. This success is the most gratifying as it marks a general improvement in the trade of the places in which we transact our business; an improvement that I hope may be still further marked, and that the prosperity of the past may again visit the Pacific coast. I think we may fairly anticipate this, looking at the great efforts now making to develop the resources of the country generally, and more particularly British Columbia. The opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway have already given increased vitality to many important interests. This advancement and progress have naturally led your directors from time to time to see the necessity of meeting the

ADDITIONAL BANKING REQUIREMENTS

of British Columbia, and we have, therefore, since our last meeting, established a branch at Vancouver. That branch, I am pleased to inform the shareholders, not only supports itself, but has already contributed something to our profits. (Applause.) I think this must be satisfactory to you. I may at the same time add, that the bank being especially identified with British Columbia, and I lay stress upon these words, the directors are prepared to further extend to and occupy such other points as may seem to call for banking accommodation; and it is not improbable that further new agencies may be appointed during the current season. The prospects generally appear favorable, and the opening up and development of the country (to which I have already referred) by the railways, the increased trade in coal, the improvement in lumber, and the seemingly promising prospects for quartz mining, all lead to the legitimate expectation that good results may be obtained from our business during the present year. I will now ask you to follow me while I shortly refer to the figures in the balance sheet. I will first take the liabilities. Your capital remains the same. The reserve fund, you will observe, since December, 1885, has been increased £15,000. (Hear, hear.) It now stands at £85,000, and I hope that you will approve of the recommendation we to-day submit to you to increase that by another £5,000, making it £90,000; but I will refer to that later on.

THE NOTES IN CIRCULATION

show an important increase. But I would warn my friends not to expect that we are always going to increase our note circulation. This increase has partly arisen from the demand which has been made upon us through the Canadian Pacific Railway expeditions. I think it is only right to guard myself in that way. The current accounts have increased. Both as regards comparison with December, 1885, and also June last, they show an important increase. And I think that is evidence of an increasing connection and business relations. Bills payable are rather less, and the other current liabilities are less. Turning now to the assets, the first item is the specie and cash at bankers and gold bars. That is larger than in the June half-year, and it is less than in the corresponding period of 1885. But having regard to our direct liabilities, and also our liability to be called upon for the Dominion notes, I do not think that it is in excess of our needs or our safety. In the securities Consols remain the same, but in India Stock we have reduced the cost and brought them down to the present value of 102. The bills receivable show an increase; the bills discounted are slightly less, and the other securities are somewhat less also.

THE BANK PREMISES

have increased a few hundred pounds owing to the opening of the Vancouver branch to which I have already referred. The profit and loss accounts require very little remark from me beyond this, that the charges with our increased business show a reduction, and this notwithstanding the increased taxation at San Francisco. I have already stated that the net and gross profits both compare favorably with the two previous half years, being in excess in each case. This I feel, and I markedly refer to this, is due greatly to the ability and vigilance of our general manager, managers and staff generally; and as further evidence of the care and attention bestowed by them on the business of the bank I may mention, and I do it with great satisfaction, that the business for the past half-year has been conducted without any bad debts. I hold that this is due very greatly to the loyal attention to instructions, and the ability and care of our staff. I hope this will be appreciated by you all. I will deal now with the balance of profit and loss account. You will observe that there is a balance of £25,993 13s. 2d., and we propose, with your sanction, to pay a dividend as usual at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 31st December last, with a bonus of 2 per cent.; to credit the reserve fund with £5,000, making it £90,000; and to carry forward a balance of £2,249 13s. 2d. to the next account. As regards

THE RESERVE FUND,

I am confident that the directors will approve of the policy of strengthening this fund when we are able to—(hear, hear)—and I hope to see it of still larger dimensions. But the time, it appears to me, is approaching when it may not be necessary for us to do so in such substantial sums as hitherto, thus enabling your directors to further consider the shareholders in the division to them. This you will receive not as any promise, but as a prospect looming in the distance. I beg now to move that the report and statement of accounts as now submitted be received and adopted.

Mr. Eden Colville seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The chairman then proposed that a dividend be paid on the paid up capital of the bank at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. free of income tax for the half year ending 31st of last December, which was seconded by Mr. Dingle. The retiring directors, Messrs. Colville and Anderson were re-elected. Auditors were then appointed and the meeting adjourned.

Bank of British North America.

The yearly meeting of this institution was held on Tuesday, 8th March, at 3 Clements lane, Lombard street, London, Mr. R. H. Glyn in the chair. Mr. Wallis read the directors' report as follows: "The court of directors have pleasure in submitting the accompanying balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account as on the 31st December last, showing £79,552 1s. 8d. as the net profit for the year 1886. Out of this sum the directors have now to report the declaration of a dividend of 40s. per share, payable, free of income tax, on the 5th April next, making, with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of 7½ per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1886. The dividend warrants will be remitted to the proprietors as usual."

The chairman, in rising to second the report, said that there are a few alterations in the items in the balance sheet for the last year, which has been circulated amongst you, compared with that for 1885, upon which I will make a few remarks. You will notice that the

DEPOSITS HAVE INCREASED

£70,000; the circulation is also slightly increased. On the asset side there is a large alteration in the item of investments, which were £249,000 last year, and now stand at £13,604. That is an amount which fluctuates very much, but it is merely a temporary one, and consists of good securities in which the bank finds it convenient from time to time temporarily to employ its funds. Therefore it must be of a fluctuating character, sometimes of a large amount, and sometimes small, and when the accounts were made up it was a small amount. There is a very considerable increase in the item of bank premises—a matter of about £6,000—which is money expended upon bank premises at Montreal and Toronto, but chiefly at Montreal. I think, gentlemen, we may fairly congratulate ourselves upon the result of last year's working, particularly when we remember that

MONEY WAS VERY CHEAP

during the greater portion of the year, and as a matter of consequence, competition in Canada was very keen for the amount of business. We have an average dividend for the whole year at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, and, after providing in full for all bad and doubtful debts, we have carried forward £1,500 to the rest, which now reaches £229,302, which is larger than since the year 1870. In 1874 it was a quarter of a million, and I hope we shall gradually be able to get back to that figure—a most desirable thing, as far as the credit is concerned, always. With regard to the present year, the prospects are certainly favorable. Trade in Canada is improving, and, I believe, on a sound basis, and with this large

EXTENSION AND DEVELOPMENT

which must occur, owing to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and other great railways, we may see a greater development in the year to come than in the past. The bank is very strong, and ready and anxious to take advantage of any amount of business. We have a most efficient staff and we are much obliged to them for the zeal and energy they have shown during the past year in our service. (Hear, hear.) We have opened an agency at Winnipeg quite recently, which we hope will not only be remunerative, but also be of service to many valued friends in the east who have connection in that part. We also have in contemplation to open shortly

A BRANCH AT VANCOUVER.

I do not think I have anything else to say to you, but if any gentleman wishes to ask any questions I shall be happy to answer them to the best of my ability.

Mr. A. H. Philpotts seconded the report which was adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected.

Mr. M. Powell in moving a vote of thanks to the president, directors and the officers, said that he was gratified to learn that it had been decided upon to open new agencies in the Northwest as well as throughout Canada.

The president acknowledged the vote of thanks proposed, after which the meeting adjourned.

Following is the balance sheet, 31st December, 1886:

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Capital	1,000,000	0	0
Circulation	234,401	1	0
Deposits	1,328,419	10	9
Bills payable and other liabilities	1,591,993	9	11
Reserve for Dividend to 31st Dec., 1886, payable 5th April	40,000	0	0
Undivided net profit	229,302	7	1
	£4,424,165	8	9

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Specie and cash at Bankers	561,893	9	0
Bills receivable and other securities	2,793,919	7	6
Investments	13,604	17	3
Bank premises	75,500	0	0
	£4,424,165	8	9

INTER-STATE BILL.

Companies Already Taking Action—Its Operations East.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 30.—The Pennsylvania company operating all lines west of here, issued at its office a circular to-day for its passenger department in conformity with the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law. Agents are instructed to restore passenger rates to the full regular tariff, and to be sure to sell no tickets for less than specified rates. All sub-agents are to be discharged at once. Special reduced rates for all classes of persons including those to be heretofore issued on account of freight shippers, manufacturers, commercial travelers, theatrical companies, circuses, students, printers, fishermen, steamboat men, police and members of the press, hotels, charity laborers, national soldiers homes, mayors' orders, and Sisters of Charity, are all abolished. Mileage tickets of every kind are withdrawn. Contracts made with the local newspapers for the year 1887, to be paid for in advertising and transportation, however, will be carried out. Local tickets to ministers will be continued at 2 cents per mile, as will also round trip tickets for 20 days. The circular is dated March 30th, and will go into effect April 1st.

Professor James Macalister is said to have collected in the Philadelphia Public Museum building the largest and be t library of pedagogy in America.

LAID TO REST.

Funeral of the Late Premier—An Imposing Procession.

The funeral of the late Hon. Wm. Smithe occurred this forenoon, the arrangement and order of procession being carried out as announced in our issue of last evening. A very large number of citizens, on foot and in carriages, assembled about 10 o'clock, at the residence of Hon. Mr. Robson, Birdcage Walk, and about twenty minutes after the remains, in a beautiful casket, were borne out and placed in the hearse, when the procession slowly started towards St. James Church. The coffin was covered with a profusion of flower wreaths, the kindly remembrances of many friends of the dead. The procession had previously formed on Michigan street and Birdcage Walk in the following order:

Marshal, Supt. Boyes'P.
Garrison Artillery Band,
Rifle Company,
Garrison Artillery,
Officers.
Children from the Public Schools and Teachers.
City Band.
Employees of Provincial Government.
Mayor and Council.
Members of the Provincial Legislature.
Members of the Commons and Speaker Pooley.
Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice and Senators.
Ex-Lieut. Governors Trutch and Richards.
Lieutenant-Governor Nelson.
HEARSE.
Pall-bearers.
Family of Deceased.
Hon. Messrs. Davie and Robson.
Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.
General Public.

Proceeding along Michigan, Menzies and Quebec streets, the bands playing the "Dead March," the cortege slowly wended its way to St. James Church. The service, brief and appropriate, was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, who read with much impressiveness the fifteenth chapter of first Corinthians, beginning at the twentieth verse. Returning, the cortege proceeded along Dallas road to Humboldt street, thence down Government to Yates and up Yates to Douglas, which was followed to the junction with Government, and thence along John street to the Esquimalt road and on to Russell's Station. The school children dropped out at the church, but otherwise the procession, which contained over fifty carriages, was unbroken throughout the entire distance. Along the route all places of business were closed and immense crowds lined the streets, testifying by their presence and demeanor the universality of the grief at the death of the late premier. Flags were flying at half-mast from every flag staff, while the bells tolled funeral knells as the solemn procession passed slowly by. Russell Station was reached at 1 p.m., and the remains were at once placed on board. Accompanied by as many of the personal friends of the deceased and members of the House as the accommodation would permit, the train immediately started for Somenos, where the body was interred this afternoon in the family burying ground. The bail-bearers were Messrs. J. H. Turner, E. Davie, J. Grant, G. Martin, F. G. Vernon, H. Croft, D. W. Higgins and Col. Baker, all members of the Legislature. The hearse was drawn by four horses, caparisoned in black, under the directorship of Mr. C. Hayward. The large number of citizens who turned out to participate in the last rites, embraced all classes of the community, and included almost all of our prominent citizens. The tribute of respect was also as heartfelt as it was general, and as spontaneous as was deserved.

MARINE.

The latest news from the sealing schooner Pathfinder is that up to the 18th instant she had taken 280 seals.

The Hawaiian bark Kalakaua, Capt. Armstrong, 382 net tonnage, is 77 days out from Valparaiso for Puget Sound to load lumber.

On the way from Barrard Inlet to Sydney, N. S. W., the British bark Pacific Slope had two of her boats stove in and some of her gear washed overboard, on December 16th, in a southeasterly gale.

The ship Glory of the Seas, Captain Freeman, 2102 net tonnage, arrived on Tuesday at Departure Bay, from San Francisco, to load coal.

The following vessels arrived in San Francisco last Saturday from Puget Sound: Ship Alaska, Captain Pritchard, coal laden from Seattle; bark Templar, coal laden from Seattle; and the bark Rosie Welt, Captain Welt, coal laden from Nanaimo, B. C.

The ship William A. Campbell, Capt. Hawthorne, now loading lumber in Burrard Inlet for Melbourne, is expected to finish her cargo and sail by the 12th proximo.

George Boyd, formerly captain of the bark Otago, is now commander of the ship John Briggs, bound to Nanaimo from San Francisco to load a return cargo of coal.

The British bark Lansdeburr was recently reported as chartered to carry coal from Melbourne to Tahiti and to come to Puget Sound and load return cargo of lumber.

The ship Challenger, 1339 net tonnage, was expected to sail yesterday from Nanaimo for San Francisco, coal laden.

The Norwegian bark Rosenberg, Captain J. Johanesen, 860 net tonnage, arrived at Port Townsend at 4 a. m. Tuesday, 38 days from Shanghai, in ballast to load lumber at Utsalady, for Sydney, N. S. W. The Captain said in conversation with the reporter that he was here last July and loaded a cargo of 620,000 feet of lumber from Port Ludlow for Sydney, thence to Shanghai, where he remained for three weeks before sailing to the Sound.

The British bark Omega, Captain Hastings, 480 net tonnage, is now 93 days out to Victoria, loaded with a cargo of Chinese merchandise.

The British bark Oban Bay, Captain Cook, 1064 net tonnage, is 90 days out from Middlebourough for Victoria.

Running Them Out.

The police have declared a war of extermination on that worst of all specimens of humanity, the genus pimp, and at the police court to-day a heavy fine was recorded against two of the fraternity, who failed to respond to the summons.

Masonic.

The new Masonic hall at Vancouver will be dedicated on Saturday by the officers of the Grand Lodge. The local brethren will entertain their visitors at supper after the ceremony.

ARTISTS' GOODS.

Winsor & Newton's Oil and Water Colors.
Hess and Bates Moist Colors.
Cotes for Oil or Water Color Painting.
Boxes assorted Colors for Amateurs.
Drawing Boards, all sizes, and in blocks.
Text Books on Painting and Drawing.
Brushes, Sketch, etc.

R. C. STATIONERY CO.
Next door to Post Office.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

An Interesting and Gossipy Letter—Important Events in Manchester.

Royalty Abroad—Secretary Balfour—Lion Tamer—The Government.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

NOTTINGHAM, March 11.—The Queen's Jubilee should be an event to be remembered in Manchester for a long time to come. Not only is there to be a splendid exhibition, but the British Association meetings are to be held there this year, whilst it is announced that the Council of the Iron and Steel Institute has accepted the invitation to hold their annual meeting there next September. It is stated that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will probably open the exhibition and also cut the first sod of the Manchester Ship Canal on the day of the ceremony at the exhibition.

A GREAT SHOW OF LOYALTY.

A Birmingham exchange says it is understood that of the many pleasant views that will gladden the eyes of Her Majesty during her passage through the line of route on her coming visit, in a fortnight's time, to the metropolis of the Midlands one in the vicinity of Deritend will gain the palm for originality. It is proposed to erect, on a suitable site, a raised platform, upon which a select circle of friends will assemble, the indispensable qualification being that each must turn the scale at 20 stone. The suggestion has been made that a banner should float proudly over the platform with the inscription, "All very fine and large."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT MONTE CARLO.

A correspondent writes that the Prince of Wales and his son George spent a couple of days here, and we dined in the same room and met them in the hotel and in the streets continually. The Prince was recognized by very few people, and he seemed thoroughly to enjoy his freedom. He looked anything but royal, and wore a very short tweed morning jacket with a wide-awake felt hat protecting himself from the unkind wind by a very ordinary thick plaided ulster, with a cape. Two gentlemen were with him, one of whom was Mr. Christopher Sykes, of racing proclivities; they all entered the Casino and left their overcoats in the cloak-room, the Prince waiting his turn and taking his ticket the same as everybody else. At the gaming tables no one noticed him. He stood behind those already seated and carelessly threw down a few five-franc or ten-franc pieces, watching their disappearance under the croupier's rake with equanimity and amusement. When he did win a few twenty-franc pieces, he took them up and pocketed them with evident satisfaction. After awhile he turned away and strolled to the table where roulette was going on. His young son stood by but did not play. I heard the Prince of Wales introduce him to two English ladies, who were among the very few who recognized their future King in this place, and any English public schoolboy would have been ashamed of the very shy way he made his bow and fidgetted with his feet. The Prince himself seemed to be thoroughly enjoying himself.

THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

Mr. Arthur Balfour is a tall, very slight, and what might be called a willowy man. He is a nephew of Lord Salisbury, and is a sort of pale replica of that nobleman. There is the same stoop, the nose ends abruptly, and the eyes have something of the same expression, but the build of Lord Salisbury is massive, while that of Mr. Balfour is slight to femininity. His arm, too, are a bit womanish. The inside pocket of his frock coat always displays the end of a white pocket handkerchief he is in the habit of drawing at intervals, with a mincing air that suggests a curate of the Established Church as he might appear in the cynic scenes of a play by Gilbert. To think of such a man as the agent of a firm and resolute government in times of such fierce stress as the present is rather absurd.

LONDON FLOCKING TO SEE THE LION TAMER.

London is flocking to see the lion tamer at Olympia. On Friday the Prince and Princess of Wales attended with their children and during the week thousands of other matrons did likewise. A cargo of lions is drawn into the centre of the ring, and on being uncovered a large family of the leonine race is discovered. The showman at once enters the cage, and the fun begins. The old lions are dignified and well preserved. The lionesses and the cubs, however, snack and snarl and threaten any moment to devour him. At every performance there is something of a sensation, as one or other of the beasts shows his teeth with unusual anger.

LORD HARTINGTON AND LIBERAL REUNION

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes: "Lord Hartington, I regret to hear, has taken no part in the negotiations for the reunion of the Liberal party. He, of course, has always occupied a different position from Mr. Chamberlain, and is resolutely opposed to Home Rule, on a federal or any other basis. The prospect of bringing him back to the Liberal party at the present moment is not very bright. It seems to be expected that if Lord Hartington declines to return to the fold he will be deserted by a large body of his followers. This, however, is a mistake. The fifty or sixty Liberals who follow Lord Hartington will stand by him, and will not, therefore, give any vote that would turn out the present Government. The fate of the Ministry rests in Lord Hartington's hands."

THE STAGE.

The theatrical season in London continues to yield much profit to all concerned. This is due very largely to the excellence of the many pieces which bid for public patronage. At the Lyceum "Faust" continues to attract full houses, slightly, although Mr. Irving has recovered sick of playing Mephistofeles. One of the authors of the "Harbor Lights," another long-run piece, has a new drama ready for the Adelphi, but the lessees have no desire to dock this richly laden argosy. The pantomime at Drury-Lane is as attractive in Lent as it was at Christmas; Monte Cristo is drawing its thousands, and Miss Fannie Leslie has scored a big success in "Jack in the Box."

There is a [illegible]

[illegible]

think they will be not in the [illegible] and once again wary and practical Liberals warn you that it won't suit us to have another general election [illegible]. None seems to find the grounds for this belief. The result is not altogether satisfactory, and, at the same time, the feeling is not without reason and justification. Nobody denies that the present is one of the most unlucky of governments and governments, like individuals, are in a bad way when they get the reputation of a want of luck. The second ground for the faith in the early dissolution of the government is the complete failure and the daily and helpless drifting of their policy in Ireland.

THE PANAMA CANAL

is to be finished in three years, the electric light having been adopted to enable the navvies to work at night. Meantime the Nicaragua Canal is to be started, and when both are completed there will be a choice of routes for shipmasters, but considerable doubt whether they will adopt either, in paying numbers, unless some of present unanticipated trade between the Pacific Coast and the Old World is developed.

THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY

has started for Cannes. The visit must be one of mournful interest to Her Royal Highness. It was at Cannes that her husband died, and the Duchess visits the Riviera for the first time since the sorrowful event. Her Royal Highness will see much to remind her of the death of the Duke. The Villa Nevada, high in the Hill California, will locate the Duchess' interest. "Percival," said the Prince to his host, looking out upon the broad and beautiful Bay, "it is in presence of a scene like this that I should wish to die." It was in the room where these words were used that the Duke died.

BICYCLES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY.

Bicycles are to be utilized in the French army. The war minister, after numerous trials of bicycles, tricycles, and velocipedes, has chosen the first of these machines as the most useful model. A certain number of infantry soldiers in each corps will be trained to ride the bicycle, in order to carry dispatches when on active service, and thus leave the cavalry free for other duties.

THE WEATHER.

There has been a long spell of fine weather, which continues in this part, although a heavy fall of snow and sleet occurred in Scotland yesterday, and the ground was covered to the depth of three or four inches, and it was bitterly cold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen and the Prince of Wales will both contribute loans to art treasures to the Royal Yorkshire Jubilee Exhibition, to be opened at Saltaire in May. The object of this exhibition is to defray the cost of the new art and science school's which have been erected at Saltaire in association with the institution founded by Sir Titus Salt.

Truth says: During the earthquake scare at a certain town on the Riviera, a lady whose beautiful golden hair had excited the admiration of all beholders, rushed from her room into the garden, all unfettered and shorn," her bright locks so great that she had neglected to don her tresses.

According to a telegram from Rotonia, in Italy, Lord R. Churchill has arrived in that town, where the cholera is steadily increasing. To-day there were three fresh cases and two deaths. J. H.

MR. GORDON'S ELECTION.

Rejoicings Over the Event in Nanaimo Last Saturday.

On Saturday last at 2 o'clock in the presence of the candidates and their friends, Mr. W. Bray, returning officer for the District of Vancouver, made an official recount of the ballots cast for Messrs Gordon and Planta. There were eighteen ballot boxes, and the total vote cast was 713 for Mr. Gordon and 465 for Mr. Planta, giving the former a majority of 248, as already announced. There were 20 spoiled ballots. The total vote cast was 1,198. The returning officer then declared Mr. Gordon elected, which announcement was received with great cheering for both candidates.

Mr. Planta then made a lengthy speech, thanking his friends for the support extended him. Now that the contest was over he wished all to be as friendly as they were before the combat had been begun. For his opponent, Mr. Gordon, he wished him every success now that he was again elected. Mr. Planta invoked the blessing and guidance of the Supreme Being in Mr. Gordon's behalf in guiding him in the discharge of his onerous duties. He concluded by bidding the electors a political good bye.

An address was then presented to Mr. Gordon by Messrs. Pawson, G. C. McKenzie and A. R. Johnson, on behalf of the central committee of the Conservative party, congratulating him on his victory, endorsing his political career and thanking him for his exertions on behalf of the District.

In his reply, Mr. Gordon, who was visibly affected, thanked his supporters and friends for their continued confidence in him. He alluded to the manner in which the votes deposited in the ballot boxes had spoken and the snub they had so effectually given to the approach of tyranny and the interloper within the District. He had the solid influence of the Local government to contend against as well as other powerful agencies. Yet he was satisfied from the first that his conduct in the past was right, and that alone had the effect of inspiring him and under the great odds he had to contend with. To the electors of every polling division in the District he returned his warmest thanks. He alluded to the influence exercised by the Island railway, its President and Higginism in Rocky, at the Royal Oak and other benighted localities. The entire press, excepting the Times, had opposed him. To that journal was due the credit of approving of his policy in parliament during the last four years. He concluded by thanking the officers for the courtesy extended him.

In the evening a torch light procession paraded the principal streets, headed by a band. They serenaded Mr. Gordon at his residence, that gentleman entertaining them in his most hospitable manner. Mr. Planta was also remembered, and duly acknowledged the compliment when the gathering dispersed.

Customs Collections.

Collections at the port of Victoria, B. C., for the month ending 31st March, 1887:

Duties	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Chinese Immigration Act	[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 1, 1887

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

While some of our legislators are opposed to the high school system as now constituted, there are those who maintain that high school education is only for those who can afford to pay for it, and even go further by stating that such a training as is given in the high schools is not necessary for the majority of men in the ordinary walks of life. This argument we were surprised to hear emanating from sources from which something better was looked for. If we look to Ontario we have the question there put in another light. A discussion is now going on there as to whether Upper Canada College should be abandoned as a public institution and cease being maintained out of the provincial treasury. The opinion is generally entertained in that province that it should. It is argued that, as they have the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, which stand higher in preparatory work for the University College, that institution has lived beyond its usefulness and is no longer necessary. The reason of this is that a fee is charged the pupils attending; and hence it has become a school, as it is claimed, for the rich and not for the poor. Such would, no doubt, be the experience of the High Schools in this province, if a fee were required for admittance. A correspondent in the Toronto *Globe*, writing on this question, says:

"The University is prized by all classes, and its advantages are enjoyed by many a poor man's son. U. C. C. never has any students except the sons of the rich. Why should the province starve the national university, so as to have a pet institution for those supposed to be above associating with the *profanum vulgus* of our High schools? The plea that it is desirable to have a residential school, will have little weight with those who realize how much at variance with sound discipline is the system of "herding" together a large number of students. Parents of judgment are now readily regarding it wiser, in sending their sons away to be educated, to have them board in private families. Be that as it may, it can scarcely be the duty of the government to provide a residence for youths of the aristocracy."

It would be well for our legislators to consider thoroughly these facts ere they set up such arguments as many of them have advanced for the abolition of the present system. Experience is a good teacher and Ontario has learned that her free high schools have and are doing more for secondary education than any of her other institutions.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

The rumor is again revived that the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE has signified his intention of resigning his position as leader of the Liberal party of Canada. We are aware that the hon. gentleman has never taken very kindly to politics. He is a natural born lawyer and loves his profession. The position of leader of the opposition has sought him and not he that office. It is also known that he is a heavy pecuniary loser by devoting his splendid talents to politics instead of the law. His income six or seven years ago from his profession was in the neighborhood of $20,000 a year. The great legal firm of which he was a member still retains his name, but the income derived by him therefrom is merely a nominal sum. The hon. gentleman is by no means possessed of a superabundance of wealth. His resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party would undoubtedly be hailed with delight by many Conservatives, but that, to them, much to be desired event is not to be just yet. Mr. BLAKE in addressing a friendly note to a political friend in this city a few days before the election stated that whether victorious or not the matter of political headship must be decided at a caucus of the party to be held in Ottawa on the assembling of Parliament next month. It was but carrying out a well understood practice with him to place his resignation in the hands of the party and by them to be dealt with as they thought proper. Those who are in his confidence and know the gentleman, do not for a moment entertain the opinion that it is his intention to withdraw from a position he has so ably and so acceptably filled for the last six years. It would, indeed, be a sad misfortune for the country were so able, so thoroughly honest and unselfish a representative man to withdraw from the exalted position he has lately occupied and much as the Tories may dislike it, the Hon. EDWARD BLAKE will continue to be the Liberal leader in Canada and within a short time will become the premier of the Dominion.

It is rumored that the Hon. C. P. Brown, late Minister of Public Works in the Nerquay Cabinet, has succeeded in forming a combination which is certain to upset his late colleagues. They are aware of this and it is now on the tapies for Mr. A. W. Ross, of Lisgar, to resign, the Dominion Government having promised him a position, and the Hon. Mr. NORQUAY will run for Lisgar as a Cabinet Minister. Mr. NORQUAY is now in Ottawa arranging the preliminaries.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

The Montreal *Herald* is of the opinion that it is time "the dispute between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia, on the subject of the mining lands, was brought to a close. The Dominion Government have twenty miles on each side of the railway from the summit of the Rocky Mountains westward, and the Provincial Government hold that the grant of the land did not include the minerals underneath it. As the Dominion Government make this distinction in their own grants, they give some force to British Columbia's contention. But so far as the settler or miner is concerned it would not matter whether the Dominion or Province was the proprietor of the land or mining rights provided only that the rules of each were the same. British Columbia has a liberal and in all ways, a satisfactory mining law. Experience has taught the government what is required, and rights are attached with security. The Dominion Government on the contrary, have a totally different law, calculated, like many of their land regulations, to discourage settlement and enterprise as much as possible. No man will take up Dominion Government lands if he can do as well elsewhere, and no miner would select the Dominion Government's grant for his operations if equal claims could be found in the Provincial lands. But in that unsurveyed country, amongst the mountains and valleys, it is impossible for a prospector to tell which land he is on, and what terms he is to work on. It is a muddle, of course, and it is a muddle that has been going on for years, and it left to Sir JOHN MACDONALD would probably go on for many years more. But the object of the country now is to invite and encourage immigration to British Columbia, and some means of getting over this deadlock should be found. The majority of the members from British Columbia have hitherto been such hide-bound partisans, that little was to be expected from them, but the rest of the Dominion having spent a good deal of money in opening up the Pacific province do not want men kept out of it by muddled and inconvenient mining laws, as they were driven out of Manitoba by unjust and constantly changing land regulations."

THE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN.

The bill authorizing this loan has received its first reading, and at the present time it looks as if it would pass successfully through its other stages and be carried. The apathy and indifference shown by this community upon a matter fraught with consequences that may at no distant day seriously affect us is incomprehensible. Why don't the Board of Trade, who are supposed to be protectors of the commercial interests, have something to say upon this important proposition, and cause it to be well discussed, and considered outside the House, as well as in it? Why throw up the sponge and say all discussion and opposition is of no avail; the government are backed by so strong a majority? It is amusing—that is it would be if it were harmless—to notice the plausible way in which the proposition is put before the House by the Finance Minister. "The House, he says, will be somewhat startled by our asking for so large a sum as a million dollars, but we do not propose to borrow so large an amount; all we ask is the power." Just so, only the power. Is it one so simple as to suppose with such power given, and such splendid opportunities for a ministry to feather their nests, that the power will not be exercised? We defy anyone to say the ministry are entitled to such unlimited confidence. However useless may be our protest, against the vote of the machine majority, we, nevertheless, hold up both hands against this bill receiving its final reading.

Holy writ says "there is a season for everything and a time for every purpose under heaven;" but at this period of serious depression, when we seem just entering upon a precarious and anxious future, and with "the winter of our discontent" showing no symptoms to abate, to talk at such a time of increasing taxation, and imposing further burdens by this borrowing of money, is that kind of heartless indifference of "NERO fiddling while Rome was burning." Of course we do not mean to say that Hon. JOHN ROBSON is a NERO, or given to playing on the fiddle. Oh, no; our honest JOHN is a man of a liberal turn; he favors woman suffrage, and presides over teatotal meetings; but, nevertheless, under this amiable garb, there may lurk a cold blooded indifference to the welfare of this community in his anxiety to promote his own aggrandisement, not less heartless than that of the indifference of a NERO. A more wholesome appreciation of our position would be to diminish expenses, rather than to increase them, and not to encourage temptations to extravagance, by allowing a minister to have such a sum to play with as million of borrowed money. Perhaps it may be said the government have shown a disposition to economize in not having appointed a Finance Minister; but that is an observation that will deceive nobody. The reasons are obvious. Such an appointment by the disappointed would create antagonism and imperil the position of the ministry. The double duty then of Provincial Secretary and Finance Minister has been submitted to from no better motive than self preservation. There are many who hold that the pay of those in office, from the heads of departments, including the whole hosts of government officials, is at the present time quite out of proportion to the incomes of this struggling community, and calls for reduction. Those in office are quick enough at the least sign of improvement to ask for advance, as they did some few years since; but when there is a reaction not a word is heard about reduction. What we contend is now wanting, is a good square look at present circumstances, and its ominous future, and not by consenting to this loan to indulge in a fool's paradise.

THE illegitimacy of Scotland has often been remarked on. By last returns of the Registrar-General it appears that matters are getting worse rather than better. Banffshire is always at the top of the tree in this respect, and the parish of Marnoch, where the discussion arose which issued in the disruption of the Church of Scotland, is the worst in Banffshire. It is curious that for centuries Banffshire has had a bad pre-eminence in this respect. While many countries have only some six or seven per cent. of registered illegitimate births in the year Banffshire, as a whole, has from fifteen to seventeen per cent., and while this is the average for the county the parish of Marnoch has within the last ninety years ranged from eight to twenty per cent. per annum. One is curious to know why it comes to pass that Scotland has such a bad pre-eminence in the species of immorality which is there shown to prevail. The Dominion Government on the rural

FIFTEEN MINUTES TO CALCUTTA.

Wonderful Improvement in the Transmission of Cable Messages.

"How soon will this reach Calcutta?" asked a white haired man as he slipped a ten word message through the receiving wicket of the down town office of a cable company.

"Can't say exactly," said the receiving clerk. "It's 3 o'clock now and there's work enough on hand to keep the wires red hot till midnight. We'll get it off by 9 a. m."

"I'm sure you'll send it as soon as possible, but that's not what I mean. When will it reach Calcutta. I retired from business many years ago and have forgotton some things about cable telegraphy with which I was once familiar."

"Why, if it leaves here at 2 it'll get there before 3.30 any way."

"You are joking, young fellow. I remember well enough waiting a week for a message from India or Hong Kong; no doubt the world moves faster now."

"I wonder what he would have thought," said the clerk to a reporter, "if I told him that his message would be in Calcutta in fifteen minutes from the time it left here. And yet that is not an under estimate of the time, if no unusual delay occurs in transferring from one system to another. The New York merchant of today does not fully appreciate the wonderful system of submarine intercommunication which is always at his service; but old city men know well enough the annoyance and losses on European and Asiatic business caused through native operators when messages had to be handed from one government to another before they reached their destination. Twenty years ago eight days' delay on Indian messages was quite common. Telegrams that had to pass through Turkey were thrust aside at Constantinople until the turbaned operators had cleared their lines and their work of mutilation often cost the merchant his message and the price of a "repeat" when the receiver was unable to translate the mangled English delivered to him in Bombay or Calcutta.

"Now all this is changed. British and American operators are to be found in all parts of the globe, much to the surprise of outsiders, who wonder why natives cannot be trained to take charge of cable circuits. Our operators proceed to foreign stations and in the most unhealthy climate manfully do their duty. Mutilated messages are no longer common, and the merchants of this country reap the benefit. The other day I was asked why half breed Spaniards could not be trained to take appointments at such places as Vera Cruz and Panama, where Anglo Saxons cannot live. The real Spaniard does not make a model operator. What the Mexican operator would be like I will not venture to suggest. I have heard on good authority that it is nothing unusual for a Spanish operator to give 'M. A.' (wait) while he saunters to a neighboring restaurant to indulge in a cigarette—returning to go on with his work when he has finished his refreshments. It is no wonder that cable companies are glad to secure English and American operators to do their work, for they seldom forsake their posts while they have a leg to stand on."—New York Tribune Interview.

Going Back to Simplicity.

It is evident that the days of bric-a-brac are numbered, and that we are about to feel a strong reaction toward the classic styles and severe simplicity. The architects and decorators in New York say that people profess themselves weary of the clutter they have been having round them in their houses and asked to be furnished in white and gold. Of course this was to be expected sooner or later. In former and less hurried times the reaction would have been delayed some time longer, but in these days fashions change with great rapidity.

Very likely we may go all the way back to the Grecian type of house before we stop, when once the mania for simplicity sets in, and if any one would know what that type is a beautiful example may be seen on Broad street, near Girard avenue. This is a house built about forty years ago by the late Mr. Styles. It is very beautiful in its plain square of white marble, with the smallest portion of classic ornament and a great relief to the eye after the bewilderment of curious things which lately have been getting built. The people in the suburbs who are putting rustic stone walls of preposterous thickness around their tiny Queen Anne boxes had better take warning that they will soon be out of style.—Philadelphia Times.

The Widow of Gen. Pickett.

Among the visitors at the panorama of Bull Run at Washington the other day was a lady of striking appearance, who seemed greatly interested in the picture of the fight. When the lecturer began to describe that portion of the battle near the railroad track and said "the conflict here can only be likened to features of the battle of Gettysburg, and the dash made at this point is said to have equaled the famous Pickett's charge," the lady seemed to take a greater interest in the picture and when she turned to look at the lecturer he recognized her as the widow of Gen. Pickett, that dashing Virginian who led the Confederate charge at Gettysburg. The lady is living at Washington now and her name appears on the pay roll of the interior department as a laborer. But Mrs. Pickett is not required to do laborer's work. She is assigned to clerical work. She is a refined and cultured woman and is only one among the widows of renowned soldiers on both sides of the late war who fill small places here.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Garrett's Rich Secretary.

Mr. Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has three private secretaries, one of whom has become rich by speculating in stocks on tips given him by his employer. Mr. Garrett owns one of the finest private libraries in the country, and has decidedly literary tastes.—Harper's Bazar.

Calling Names.

Two young saleladies at Macy's no longer speak as they pass dry goods over the counter.

Said one—You're a man old thing!

Said the other—You're a—a salesperson!

And now war is in their hearts.—New York Sun

The Famous Isle of Cumbrae.

The Marquis of Bute has purchased the famous Isle of Cumbrae for which the Scottish minister once prayed: "Lord, bless the Greater and Lesser Cumbraes and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland."—Morning Journal.

Von Moltke and the Children.

Count von Moltke is fond of visiting the village school near his Kreisau home, and putting questions to the children. The old gentleman is said to enjoy this keenly; but it is likely that the children don't.—Boston Budget.

Telegraphy for Army Officers.

The German war office having decided that all sub officers must learn telegraphy, 100 officers selected from the Berlin garrison and 100 from the garrison of Strasburg and Metz have begun a course of tuition.—Frank Leslie's.

WASHING THE SHIP'S DECKS.

Barefooted Mariners with Their Brooms. How the Holy Stones are Used.

The day's work may be said to begin at 5:30 in the morning with the operation of washing the decks. When the clock underneath the break of the poop indicates that time the ship's bell is struck thrice; it is "three bells." As the sound dies away the boatswain utters a stentorian "Turn to," and the hardy sailors prepare for toil. They first put down their pipes; for they have been enjoying a delightful smoke after the early cup of dubious coffee served out to them in their pantkins at 5 o'clock. Then, if they are in warm latitudes, they divest themselves of their shoes and stockings, turn up their nether garments and display to the eye of the observer a ludicrous variety of manly calves and bare feet.

Two men, perhaps, proceed to the pump and begin to fill the wash deck tub; three or four others arm themselves with brooms, and there remain one or two sailors to pass along buckets of water for the boatswain to dash about. There is a peculiar art, only to be acquired by considerable practice, in throwing a bucketful of water on to the deck so that it may spread about properly. Cast from the professional arms of the boatswain, the water falls with a familiar "smack" just behind the barefooted mariners with their brooms. It sweeps playfully over their feet, and immediately they begin to scrub away as if they were determined to destroy the deck. So bucket after bucket is dipped into the wash deck tub and passed on to the boatswain. In some ships he uses a hose, and then more men are able to apply themselves to the brooms and scrubbers.

If a ship is nearing port and the captain wishes the decks to appear particularly white, certain articles very familiar to seafarers are employed in the operation of cleansing. These are denominated by some nautical freak of diction "holy stones." From the mere name we might imagine them to be the treasured fragments of some classical shrine, but in reality they are most humble pieces of sandstone about the size of half a brick. Poetry abandons the nautical mind when the seaman uses the holy stone. Picture to yourself half a dozen bronzed and barefooted mariners on their hands and knees ingubriously scrubbing the decks with these stones so that people ashore may exclaim: "How beautiful a ship looks."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Giving Nature a Hard Rub.

"I see," said my friend, "that Archer's typhoid fever is laid to severe training. I have no doubt that it was so caused. In the latter end of the racing season jockeys have a very hard time keeping down to their weights, and many of them have to resort to means to do so that are very trying. Now, McLoughlin at Washington this fall ate barely enough to sustain life and spent nearly every morning in a Turkish bath. Of course such regimen keeps a man's system very weak and makes him extremely susceptible to malarial attacks. I have no doubt that Archer caught the fever in just this way, as he had a very hard time keeping down to his riding weight during the past season.

"The celebrated Bobby Swim at Mobile once on a time was offered $500 to ride a horse the next day; he weighed and found that he was ten pounds too heavy. Nothing daunted, he accepted the offer and then went to work to reduce himself to proper weight. He drenched himself freely with epsom salts, and, enveloped in a blanket, lay all night on the hearth of an old fashioned fire place in which a rousing fire had been built. All night long he sweat and almost roasted. Half an hour before the race was called he had rid himself of his superfluous avoirdupois, but he was so weak he had to be lifted into the saddle. Nevertheless he won the race. No man can take liberties like this with his system and not suffer in consequence. Bobby drank freely and he now sleeps in a premature grave."—New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Estables in England.

One would be surprised to see how largely the English are dependent upon the French for eggs, for fruits of every kind and for a wide range of vegetables. Figs, plums, tomatoes, pears and early apples were largely supplied during my stay in England from across the channel. But the finest strawberries that I ever ate were raised in England. In size, flavor and quality they could scarcely be surpassed. It was a surprise to me that the British climate is better than the hot American climate for strawberry culture. The sweet potato seems to be almost unused among the ordinary English families. The tomato, which is almost entirely brought over from France, is not comparable in quality and flavor with those grown in America. American fall and winter apples are very largely in favor in Great Britain.—Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn Eagle.

Formic Acid in Honey.

At a recent meeting of the Physiological society of Berlin it was stated that when the bee has filled the cell either with pure honey or a mixture of pollen dough and honey, and has completed the lid, a drop of formic acid obtained from the poison bag connected with the sting is added to the honey by perforating the lid with the sting. Numerous experiments show that this formic acid preserves the honey and every other solution from fermentation. If this be well established it will show that the sting and the poison apparatus of the bee has a further purpose than that of a defensive or offensive weapon. Another interesting fact suggests itself in connection with this. So far as is known most of the insects that have the stinging apparatus similar to that of the bee are collectors and storers of honey.—Boston Budget.

Caleb Cushing's Way.

Caleb Cushing had a sovereign remedy against the ills of the irresponsible and reckless interviewer. Always courteous to the press, he received whomsoever came. But he produced pen, ink and paper and caused the reporter to write out distinctly the first question proposed. Then he dictated deliberately his answer. Succeeding questions had to be put down in the same definite form, and he appended his answers as before. When the reporter withdrew he was fully supplied and had no reason or inducement to pervert the record unless he was utterly depraved."—Detroit Free Press.

London's Vaccination Bill.

From the official reports just published on the cost of public vaccination in London it appears that the whole expense is not less than $600,000 a year. In 1885 the fees and attendant expenses reached $450,000. The cost of a calf lymph factory alone is over $15,000 per annum. The inspectors and other officers fill out the $600,000.—Chicago Tribune.

Reformation of Convicts.

Ohio is about to undertake an experiment in the reformation of convicts which will be watched with interest. An intermediate penitentiary is being constructed to which will be incarcerated "first terms" and "light sentence" convicts for whose reformation there is hope.—Frank Leslie's.

EAST AFRICAN DRUGS.

VEGETABLE POISONS USED FOR ANOINTING SPEARS AND ARROWS.

A Running Plant Whose Active Principle is Similar to Strychnine—The "Poison Tree"—Narcotic Indulgence Confined to Tobacco.

Of curative drugs the east African manifests but little knowledge. Near Lake Ugombo a small wild aloe, when the green skin has been peeled off, forms an ice cold and healing application to burns; and in the neighborhood of Dar-es-Salaam a highly aromatic plant, with hairy purple stalks, called arcazamudi, is reputed a good native cure for pains in the stomach. The Somalis occasionally eat the local variety of dragon's blood, a resin of acidulous flavor obtained from the moli tree (Dracæna schizantha). Between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam occurs a creeper with bean like, hairy, S shaped pods having severe stinging powers; it is about four inches long, of yellowish brown color, and is called upupu. The pain yields to cowdung and wood ashes. In the same region a broad bladed grass called mwanga nawite enjoys some fame as a styptic.

ARROW POISONS.

Arrow poisons come much more prominently within the range of native study, and most tribes use some description of vegetable poison for anointing their spears and arrows. The most important is a species of Strophanthus, either S. hispidus or S. kombe, which will probably prove to be the sole source of this class of poison used on the eastern coast, from Zanzibar to Somali land, and even far into the interior. The plant is a runner, bearing large, rough ribbed leaves arranged in clusters of three or four together. Each shoot consists of three branches, of which one bears the seed and the other two the leaves. The flower is yellow, with curiously tailed petals. The seed has the form of a huge military frog button, with lobes nine inches long, and is the direct source of the poison. This, according to St. Vincent Erskine, is called, umtanli in Gaza or southern Mesambiqué, and is so energetic that man wounded by arrows in the fleshy part of the leg have been known to die within three hours, and with small bucks the poison takes effect before they can run out of sight. He likens the active principle to strychnine.

These facts quite accord with the description given by R. W. Felkin and A. W. Gerrard of the poison used by the Wanika and Wakamba tribes, west of Mombasa, except that several roots are supposed to contribute to the deadly effect. These authors mention an antidote composed of sundry roots reduced to charcoal, which, however, proved a failure on trial. Careful investigation of the umtanli reveals the fact that it is a powerful cardiac poison, as powerful as digitalin and more powerful than veratria when injected under the skin. But it causes only nausea, vomiting and some weakness when taken by the mouth.

THE "POISON TREE."

The flesh of animals killed by this poison is eaten by the blacks without ill effects. Probably identical with this is the "poison tree," from the roots of which the natives of Somali land extract a black and pitchy substance for poisoning their arrows. Perhaps, also, the pitch like poison obtained from the boiled down bark of a tree used on the Rufiji river for application to arrows, lances and even bullets, and the ranavi or poisonous decoction of the bark of a tree employed in the trial by ordeal of the natives of the Nyassa and Zambesi valley, is the same article under another guise.

Indulgence in narcotics appears to be confined to tobacco, which is very commonly grown under cultivation. It is a special product of the Handei district, whence considerable quantites of the sun dried leaf, beaten into little round flat cakes about two inches in diamber, are sent down to Pangani for export.

The tobacco is coarse and strong but of fairly good flavor. The Kiswahili use water pipes (kiko) made of gourds of various shapes. They swallow the fumes in smoking and seem to enjoy the paroxysm of coughing which results.—Journal Society of Arts.

Where do Whale's Winter?

Just where all the arctic whales winter has long been a mooted question. They are found all along the coast of California during some of the winter months. But their breeding grounds there are the lower latitudes, as at Magdalena bay and in the shallow bays of the lower Mexican coast. It is probable that some go down as far as the Central American coast. All the right whales seen along the coast do not enter the Arctic, although it would seem that the greater number do. Many are found in the summer season in the Okhotsk sea and along the coast of Siberia. The right whale seeks out his summer feeding grounds in high latitudes and seeks out breeding grounds in low latitudes. This annual migration and return is counted on with the greatest certainty. As many whales come out of the Arctic in autumn as enter in the spring. These facts govern the operations of the whaling fleet. Hence, after the Arctic whaling season is over many ships discharge and refit at once and go down the coast preparatory to a later cruise in high latitudes. At several points along the coast in this state there are shore stations where a considerable number of whales are caught as they go up and down the coast.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A Small Boy's Opinion.

There is a small boy in South Boston whose childish efforts to solve the mystery of death and the after life for the benefit of a little girl who questioned him on the subject are interesting. "You see," he said to her, you go on and on, and then you stop; and the first thing you know you are going on again, and then you can't stop." When he was told of the blissfulness of this life after "you can't stop," and its freedom from suffering, he said: "It'll be nice to be there and not have any touches, won't it, mamma?" "Any what?" "Why, any touches of measles and cholera mobbles and such things."—Boston Record.

New Way to Read Characters.

A French journal describes a new method of reading character, known as "scarpology." It consists in a study of the heels and toes of shoes. If these are worn down evenly the wearer is a good business man, energetic and quick in decision. If the outer side is worn more than the inner, he is of an adventurous turn of mind. Weakness of character is indicated by a heel and sole worn most on the inner side.—Boston Budget.

Mont Blanc's Halo.

A curious fact concerning Mont Blanc has been communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Ch. Zengler. It is that a bluish green glow about the top of the mountain sometimes remains visible until 10:30 o'clock at night. M. Zengler concluded that this phosphorescence was due to ice and carbonate of lime mingled; and he has succeeded in photographing the glow.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Grain Statistics.

The 120 steamships plying between the United States and Europe took 1,000,000 bushels of grain last week, or 52,000,000 a month for coal, carry 30,000 passengers a year, and earn [illegible] in passage money and [illegible] what is paid for freight.

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11 yds Heavy Cotton for	1 00
12 yds Good White cotton	1 00
10 yds Fine White Cotton 36-inch	1 00
8 yds Fine White Cotton 36-inch	1 00
2 yds Wide Brown Sheeting per yd	0 25
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Size 18x36, Heavy German Linen Col Borders per doz	1 75
Size 20x40 Turkish Towels	0 20
Size 58x58 Colored Damask Table Covers	1 00
Size 10-4 Wht Honey Comb Quilts	1 25
Size 11-4 do. do.	1 90
30-inch Stout Ticking 8 yds	1 00
30-inch do. do. Fancy Stripe, 6 yds	1 00
42-inch wide Cashmere's, in Black, Brown, Navy and Garnet, per yard	0 40
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A few pieces of those Homespuns and Melton Cloths still remain at	0 20

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MONTREAL.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 1, 1887.

Our New Governor.

Senator Nelson received by Friday's mail the official documents in relation to his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of this province. These left Ottawa some weeks since, but in consequence of the blockade they were delayed in the mountains. It is understood that the Senator's resignation of his seat in the Senate was in the hands of the government before the appointment was confirmed in council. The selection of Senator Nelson for this exalted office is generally approved of by the eastern press irrespective of politics. The Guelph *Mercury*, whose editor and proprietor, Mr. James Innes, M. P., spent a couple of weeks in this province last fall, enabling him to gather information as to the applicants, speaks in the warmest praise of the Senator and Mrs. Nelson. It is not yet learned when he will be sworn in, but we suppose it will be very shortly. Of the many appointments Sir John Macdonald has made during the many years he has been in power, few have given such universal satisfaction as that of the one now under notice. His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Nelson, is eminently a man of, and from, the people. For many years he has been foremost in many of the leading enterprises of the Province. It is to such pluck and energy as he has displayed, in conjunction with others, that British Columbia to-day enjoys the prosperity she does. In the discharge of his onerous duties His Honor will be guided by a large fund of sound, practical sense, which he possesses, never forgetting that he is the Queen's representative as well as being one of our own people. In dispensing the hospitalities of Government House it is believed a new era will be inaugurated. In their new sphere of usefulness His Honor and Mrs. Nelson will carry with them the best wishes of their many friends for long life, health and every happiness.

Obituary.

Senator Nelson received a cablegram this morning, from Ireland, announcing the death of his father, at the ripe old age of 93 years.

Mr. Daniel Gould, a well-known typo in this city, having been in the employ of Mr. Munro Miller for some time, died at his father's residence, Whidby Island, on the 16th inst.

Mr. James Wood, of Alder Grove farm, in the Lillooet district, died on the 18th instant. He was born near London, England, in the year of 1819, and consequently was 68 years old. He came to this country from California in 1858, and was one of our old pioneers, of which there are many in the Lillooet district by whom he will never be forgotten. He was a hospitable neighbor and a kind friend, and as for enemies he had none. He leaves one son.

Mrs. Mary Baker, relict of the late Richard Baker, and mother of Messrs. M., James, John, Richard and William Baker, of this city, died at her residence, Frederick street, at midnight last Friday. Deceased was well known in this city, and an old pioneer, having resided in Victoria for close upon a quarter of a century. She came to Victoria from London, Ont., to which city she and her parents emigrated when she was a young girl. She was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew her, and they were not a few, for her circle of friends and acquaintances was a wide one. She lived to a ripe old age of three years beyond the allotted span of three score years and ten. She leaves behind her five sons all of whom are residing in this city and an only daughter, who is a resident of Ottawa; all of whom are grown up to man's and woman's estate. Her husband pre-deceased her last October. She was ailing for about nine weeks and passed away last night surrounded by four of her sons.

A Curious Offence.

A young man named Cameron who worked in one of our local drug stores for several days and afterwards found employment as a "special" to Vancouver on his return from the latter place hired a room on Yates street where a sign "Rooms to Let" is displayed. Being unable to pay his room rent, his trunk was seized by the proprietor of the house. Cameron forced his way in unperceived and took his trunk which he claimed as his own and took the Sound steamer for the other side. Although the steamer was searched Cameron was so safely hid that he could not be found. He is credited with telling a person on the steamer that "he couldn't see how he was stealing in taking his own trunk." This happened last Tuesday.

First Prize.

Messrs. Johnson & Magirl were awarded the first prize for harness leather at the Indian and Colonial exhibition in London, over all competitors, and to-day received a handsome lithographed diploma as a memento of the event. This speaks well for Victoria. Many, if not all of the contributors to that great show from this province, were successful exhibitors. Similar diplomas to that sent to Messrs Johnson & Magirl have been received by Messrs. Maynard, for photographs, Heathorn, for boots and shoes, and Samuel Maclure, for pencilings and water colors. Others, whose names we have not learned, were equally fortunate.

The Jubilee Address.

The address drafted by the House on Thursday last to be forwarded to Her Majesty Queen Victoria congratulating her on the 50th anniversary of her reign will be illuminated and engrossed by Mr. Tudor Tisdemann, who will commence the work at once. As there will be a great many addresses presented to Her Majesty on this occasion, extra efforts will be put forth by Mr. Tiedemann to make ours from British Columbia more than hold its own with the rest of the addresses, and we feel sure the young gentleman will be able to do that much.

McNamee's Claim.

Mr. F. B. McNamee, the well known Montreal contractor, has been visiting Ottawa frequently during the past few months endeavoring to effect a settlement of his claim against the Government in connection with the construction of the drydock at Esquimalt. It is learned that Mr. McNamee stands a good chance of being indemnified, as the matter will likely be brought up in the House at the coming session. The claim is in the vicinity of $60,000.

A Premium on Crime.

A Toronto judge recently decided "that a man who marries in Canada, deserts his wife, marries in the United States and returns to the Dominion, cannot be prosecuted and convicted of bigamy unless it can be proved that he left the Dominion with the intent to marry another woman." This is a difficult thing to prove in these days of crafty lawyers and such a decision seems like putting a premium on the crime of bigamy.

The Famous Ormonde.

The champion of the English turf, the famous race horse Ormonde, has been withdrawn from the course. From some cause his respiratory organs have become affected, and a thickening of the membranes of his throat has made him what is termed a "roarer." A month or two ago his owner, the Duke of Westminster, was offered $100,000 for this horse.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 24th.

A message was read from His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, with a bill to authorize a loan of $1,000,000.

RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

A bill was introduced by the Attorney-General providing for a grant of land to the Kootenay & Athabasca Railway Co., which was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

On the third reading of the Public School Act, Mr. Beaven moved to amend clause 41, sub-section 7, by striking out the last four lines. The effect of this amendment is to place university men on the same footing as other applicants for teachers' certificates, compelling them to pass an examination. A discussion followed, Messrs. Beaven, Higgins, Semlin and Grant holding that it was right and proper that graduates should be required to go before a board and show that they had retained the knowledge acquired at College. The amendment was carried on the following division:

Ayes—Beaven, Higgins, Semlin, Orr, McLeese, Grant, Stenhouse, Anderson, John, Cowan, Mason, Ladner and Allen—13.

Noes—Robson, Martin, Bole, T. Davie, Vernon, Turner, Prior, Baker, Croft, Dunsmuir, Thomson—11.

Mr. Davie moved to strike out clause three, which gave women the right of becoming trustees, and which was introduced during the second reading. The same arguments were advanced as on the previous occasion, and on the amendment being put the clause was struck out on the following division:

Ayes—Dunsmuir, Thompson, Croft, Martin, Baker, Prior, Vernon Allen, John, T. Davie, Ladner, Anderson.—12.

Noes—Higgins, Robson, Turner, Mason, McLeese, Orr, Beaven, Stenhouse, Grant, Semlin.—10.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

NEW ACTS.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill to amend the Land Act, 1884, a bill respecting expenses of inquests in municipalities, and a bill to amend the Assize Court Act, 1886.

MINERAL ACT.

An act to amend the Mineral Act, 1884, was read a second time and passed through the committee with some amendments.

SWINE AT LARGE.

Mr. John moved the second reading of his bill prohibiting swine from running at large on public roads. Bill passed through committee with amendments.

The house adjourned until 1 p. m. Friday.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, March 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 1 p. m. Prayers by Bishop Cridge.

PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. Robson, on a question of privilege, corrected the *Colonist's* report of his remarks on the school bill.

LOAN BILL.

The loan bill was read a first time.

KOOTENAY BILL.

The House went into committee on the bill providing for a grant of land to the Kootenay and Athabasca Railway, Mr. Croft in the chair.

Attorney-General Davie explained that the land proposed was 3200 acres per mile, which was not considered a large grant considering that the land was not very valuable for economic purposes, especially as the minerals would not be given to the company. The Kootenay Co., to whom 750,000 acres had been given, had done nothing and as there was no prospect that the line would be completed in time to secure the grant, the land then alienated would revert to the province. The company would be required to survey the lands before the construction of the railway, forfeiting what was not surveyed before its completion. The land would remain open to settlement, any portion that would be taken up in that way being made good from contiguous lands.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said there were obvious reasons why the bill should not commend itself to the House. Read in connection with the bill incorporating the Kootenay & Athabasca railway land grant, after being secured by the company, could be transferred to the C. P. R., a company which had already procured millions from the country. It would be a great mistake to continue making grants to that corporation. The House had passed a great many railway charters, and had exacted deposits for the fulfilment of the contracts. The rights of the public had to be protected to prevent purely speculative enterprises and for that purpose money deposits were required for the due execution of the work. The absence of a clause of this kind was most objectionable. The Provincial Secretary had expressed the opinion a few days ago that the Chinese clauses should be confined to bills granting public aid to private corporations, and as a member of the government he should ask the Attorney-General to withdraw the bill for the purpose of adding these clauses. The government could not be divided on a government measure, and to be consistent and right he would be compelled to call upon his colleague to withdraw the bill.

Mr. John was in favor of opening up the province with a system of railways, but the same reasons exist now as existed a year or two ago for excluding the Chinese from working on railways procuring government assistance. As he was in favor of incorporating the Chinese clauses. In the Saanich Railway bill an anti-Chinese clause was included, and it was the duty of the government to put them in the bill now before the House.

Col. Baker thought the leader of the opposition was fighting shadows. The company could not float their scheme on the grant proposed to be given, and would have to apply to the Dominion government for money aid. The provision that the charter would be forfeited in a year if the survey was not completed was a sufficient guarantee of the *bona fides* of the company. He was of opinion that it was not competent for the House to consider the Chinese clauses on the ground that that question had already been disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Beaven pointed out that the Chinese clauses had been voted down on an entirely different bill. The fact that the company was going to apply for aid to the Dominion Government showed that it was purely a speculative enterprise. If the country was going to find all the means to build the road the country ought to build and own it.

Mr. Dunsmuir said $20,000 would not survey the road. It would be better had the company got a grant from the Dominion Government first and afterwards come to this House for the land grant. The proposed grants would not begin to build the road.

Mr. Semlin said the bill was not what he would like to have seen. It contained no clause in respect to the employment of Chinese, and no deposit was required. The amount of land named was very moderate indeed. The bill, as it stood, with the two exceptions stated, was perhaps as good as could be brought forward.

Mr. Orr did not agree with the bill as submitted. It ought to contain a provision giving free miners the right to enter upon the lands. There was no provision as to tariff. The land grant ought to depend upon a money grant from the Dominion Government, and the act ought only be brought into force providing the former were secured.

Mr. Higgins was sorry to observe that no money deposit was to be asked. McNamee put up $10,000; the Ainsworth Company $20,000, and Mr. Dunsmuir $250,000, and the principle being thus acknowledged should be carried out in all bills. The absence of a Chinese clause was also to be regretted, but in the face of the adverse vote a day or two ago, the government was perhaps justified in omitting it.

Mr. Anderson expressed himself in favor of developing the country by subsidizing railways, but would have preferred to have seen a clause regulating charges, &c.

Mr. Ladner objected to the bill on the ground that no price was fixed at which the land was to be sold to settlers, and no maximum was put upon the tariff of rates. The member for Kootenay had said the land was rocky and valueless, but he was prepared to dispute that statement. There was much good land in that locality. He had voted against the Chinese clauses going into the Delta Railway bill, but like the Provincial Secretary, he was unprepared to vote for a bill which did not contain them when the company to be incorporated were to receive government assistance.

Mr. Bole said he would vote against the bill. Other companies incorporated this year had not asked for public appropriations, and he did not deem it in the public interest that the lands of the Province should be alienated in the manner proposed.

The committee rose and reported the bill, which was read a first time.

CONCURRENCE.

The House concurred in all the items passed by the committee of supply. On the vote of $20,000 for the public hospital, Mr. Bole objected and called for the yeas and nays: For, 18; against, 3—the latter being Messrs. Bole, Orr and Ladner. A bill founded upon the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was introduced by the Finance Minister and passed a first reading.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

Mr. Vernon moved the second reading of a bill for the better protection of certain animals and birds. He briefly explained the provisions of the measure.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he was always glad to welcome a convert, and the member for Yale (Vernon) was one of those who had strongly opposed him in his efforts to get a bill protecting game passed. With the exception of extending the present game act to the mainland, the law required no amendment, unless a change of the opening season from the 1st of September to the 12th August. The trouble was that the present law was not enforced, and the game was being exterminated. Pheasants were being trapped by Chinamen and shipped to San Francisco, although killing them was prohibited. The only persons who suffered by the game law were those sportsmen who observed it strictly. A feature of all successful game laws in the eastern provinces and in the states was that all game killed with a shot gun came in on the same day, and everything shot with a rifle on another day. The bill now before the House was not so good as the present law, and for that reason he would vote against it.

Mr. T. Davie would vote against the prohibition against shooting on Sunday. It was a very proper recreation on Sunday, and he could see no necessity to stop it.

Mr. Semlin said the idea of a man going out and shooting birds for sport was abhorrent to every right feeling individual. He could understand a poor man shooting birds for food, but he could not understand their slaughter by so-called sportsmen. There might be some sport in killing a bear or coyote, but to shoot the birds of the country was to him repugnant. He would be willing to protect them the whole year round. As to deer, there was less need for a game law in this province than in any other. The natives killed five deer to one killed by white men, but the bill did not propose to stop that.

Mr. Prior would vote for the second reading, but would support necessary amendments. Game was becoming scarce in the province, and thus a great deal of money was being lost to the country by keeping sportsmen out. The suggestion made by Mr. Beaven, of one day for all rifle and one for all shot gun game to come in was a good one. Shooting on Sundays should not be stopped. It was a harmless recreation, and it would be a great hardship if sportsmen were prevented from enjoying themselves on that day.

The second reading was then carried, and the House went into committee on the bill, Mr. Grant in the chair.

SUNDAY SHOOTING.

On motion of Mr. T. Davie to strike out the words "on any Sunday or Christmas Day,"

Hon. J. Robson entered his protest. The law at present prevents any person shooting on Sunday, the penalty being $5, so that the law would not be altered by permitting people to shoot on that day. Striking out the words would be an endorsation by the House of a violation of the Sabbath Day.

Mr. Ladner said it was a penal offence to shoot on Sunday. It would ill become the House, as professed Christians, to strike the words out. Lately he had been in a house of worship where he could hear shooting all around.

Mr. Bole thought it was not desirable to give assent to the principle that they were not in favor of observing the Sabbath day.

Mr. T. Davie said the divine law was that we should not labor on Sunday, but taking a gun and going into the woods on Sunday was not labor—it was recreation, a pastime. Sunday was the only day that poor people could take recreation and the House had no right to preclude them from doing so. In reference to the statute prohibiting hunting on Sundays, he would be prepared to go so far as to repeal it.

Mr. Prior said the day was made for man and not man for the day. He could see no harm in going out to the woods on Sunday for the purpose of shooting. Eminent divines in the old country thought it was a good thing for recreations, such as cricket matches, should take place on Sunday. It would be a great hardship on the young men, fond of a little sport, if they cannot go out on Sunday with guns in their hands.

The vote to prohibit Sunday shooting was carried on the following division:

Prohibiting Sunday shooting—Croft, Thomson, Robson, Baker, Turner, Semlin, Vernon, Bole, Ladner and Orr—10.

In favor of Sunday shooting—Allen, Prior, T. Davie, Stenhouse, Anderson and Mason—6.

Several amendments were offered in committee, the most important being the prohibition of gull shooting in the harbors of Victoria, New Westminster and Vancouver. Bill reported complete with amendments.

QUARTZ MINES.

Hon. Mr. Robson introduced an act to aid in the development of quartz mines.

INSANE ASYLUM.

Hon. Mr. Robson brought down the annual report of the asylum for the insane, New Westminster.

House adjourned at 5:45 till 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker took the chair at 7.30 p. m.

Hon. Mr. Beaven moved the second reading of the bill prohibiting Chinese from acquiring mining rights in quartz ledges.

Mr. Mason said the act was an unjust and outrageous one, and would operate detrimentally in the mining districts.

Attorney-General Davie was willing that Chinese should pursue the a vocation of mining, but he doubted that they would ever acquire any vested interest in quartz ledges. The bill savored very much of persecution, and was wrong in principle if not wrong in morals.

Mr Dunsmuir would not say anything. He was disgusted and would move that the bill be read this day six months. The hon. introducer of the bill wanted us to go back to the dark ages.

Mr. Allen said the bill was not worthy of consideration, and he proposed to treat it with silent contempt.

Mr. Cowan thought the bill was worth consideration. The first six clauses were decidedly in the right direction and he would vote for the second reading.

Mr. T. Davie said similar laws were in force in Australia, where they were found to work with good effect in the interest of laborers and capitalists. The discussion on the bill should be deferred until there was a full House, as it was scarcely fair to stultify the action of a former House when so few members were in their places. For that reason he would move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Dunsmuir was na' a lawyer, but knew the bill was unconstitutional. It would be hung as high as Haman by the Supreme Court. There was no use wasting time, and it would be worse defeated in a full House.

Mr. Bole called the honorable gentleman to order. The question was the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Grant said the last House thought the motion was one of such importance that a special committee was appointed to prepare clauses for introduction into every bill. If it was of such consequence then, it was only just and right that it should receive due consideration now, and for that reason the debate should be adjourned.

Mr. Bole desired further information. It was unworthy of any member to say that he would treat the bill with silent contempt. All questions should be disposed of after full and free discussion.

The debate was then adjourned.

LIEN BILL.

Mr. Stenhouse moved the second reading of his lien bill. The first clause was adopted, and the second struck out, when the committee rose and reported progress.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. Martin asked for permission to withdraw the Debtor's Imprisonment bill.

Mr. Bole said it was a measure that should be gone on with. Such a bill had been promised by the speech from the throne, and it seemed rather surprising that the introducer should now ask to withdraw the measure.

Mr. Martin consented to postpone the second reading.

COUNTY COURT BILL.

Mr. T. Davie moved the second reading of the County Court bill. The bill provides that when short summonses are issued against defaulting creditors it would be in the interest of all the creditors. Bill passed through committee and was read a third time and passed.

RECOVERY OF WAGES.

Mr. Bole moved the second reading of a bill entitled "An act to amend the law relating to the recovery of wages." The object of the bill was to authorize two Justices of the Peace to determine in a summary manner concerning any sums owed for wages to the extent of $50. In case of a refusal by a master to pay his servant's wages the Justices would be empowered to inflict a penalty.

Mr. Robson was surprised to find such a bill introduced, when a strong feeling existed against the laws permitting a man to be thrown into prison for debt. The principle was cold-blooded and pernicious.

Mr. Davie supported the bill.

Motion for the second reading of the bill was negatived by a vote of 9 to 7.

House adjourned till 2 p. m. on Saturday.

PERSONALS

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. Thos. Mowat, Fishery Inspector, came down on the Yosemite to-day.

Mr. H. Abbott, Superintendent C. P. R., went up to Vancouver this morning.

Dr. Lefevre, of Vancouver, is at the Driard.

Capt. and Mrs. Troup returned from England yesterday.

Mr. R. L. T. Galbraith, ex-M. P. P., arrived in the city last night from Kootenay.

Mr. T. H. Jones, son of Dr. Jones, arrived home yesterday from Philadelphia, where he has been attending the dental college.

Mr. W. Wolfenden, brother of Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, arrived with his family yesterday from Pontefract, Yorkshire. They will remain in the Province.

Mr. W. H. Collister, of Wilson Bros. foundry, was a passenger by the Elder to-day for San Francisco. His mission is a tender one—the work of Cupid.

THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The vernacular made use of in British Columbia's address to the Queen, is not free from flaws, which, if not already down on parchment and engrossed, may be mended. The "attainment" of the 50th anniversary sounds somewhat heavy, because we "attain" a desired object generally by exertion or effort. Would not "advent" better express the idea? To tell anybody that he is leading a "noble life" is a little too much of the lapidary style. Why not choose something more mellow and flowing and yet equally expressive. Satisfaction is felt "that" etc., etc. This "that" after satisfaction is not melodious! and the rest of the sentence regarding the "it" and "memento" needs revision. There is virtue in simplicity of language.

H. J—Y.

Gordon's Majority.

A telegram received from Nanaimo this forenoon gives the latest returns in the Vancouver election. Mr. Gordon's majority is 248, the whole district having been heard from. Dunsmuir and Planta are worse than snowed under they have been buried by an avalanche. The electors are to be congratulated upon their splendid victory over bosism.

Northwest Elections.

Sufficient is now known that the election of Messrs. Davis, Davin and Perley may safely be conceded. These are all Conservatives. There is doubt as to the result in the Saskatchewan district. Capt. McDowell's strongholds have been heard from and his majority is but 71. Hon. Mr. Laird's strength is said to have been amongst the natives and half-breeds, who are yet to be heard from.

The rumor is again revived of the resignation of the Hon. Edward Blake from the leadership of the opposition. The *Mail* of the 19th does not credit the sincerity of the hon. gentleman's intentions.

CAMBRIDGE V. OXFORD

The Great Annual Race—The Cantabs Win.

They Take the Lead from the Commencement.

(Special to The Times.)

London, March 26.—Cambridge won the University boat race to-day. Just before the start betting was 15 to 18 in favor of the Cambridge crew. When the crews launched their boats in readiness for the race the weather was threatening rain. The course was the usual one on the Thames from Putney to Mortlake. The wind was fresh and the waters lumpy. Cambridge at once took the lead rowing with a slightly more rapid stroke than Oxford. At the end of the first mile the Cambridge boat was half a length ahead, the race having been stubbornly contested. Oxford then spurted; Cambridge responded instantly and effectively so that at Hammersmith Bridge nearly two miles from the start they had increased in their lead to a whole boat length. Here Oxford again put a fresh burst and drew up but managed to cut down only a part of the lead against them. At Chiswick, Oxford had improved their rowing so much that the Cambridge crew in their efforts to retain the lead rowed a little wildly and finally splashed, but they recovered themselves and by supreme efforts made up their loss and regained their length of a lead which had been somewhat curtailed. Although the boat rolled a good deal under the inequality of the efforts of the crew at Barnes Bridge, three miles and five furlong from the start, Cambridge was leading by a length and a half. After passing the bridge Oxford broke an oar. That of course secured the race for the Cambridge men, and they won easily by three lengths. The race was a fine one as far as Barnes Bridge, being strongly contested every inch up to that point. Oxford crew sculled better together than their opponents. The time of the race was 20 minutes, 52 seconds.

STILL UNEASY.

German and French Relations—Bismarck's Speech.

Berlin, March 26.—The *North German Gazette* reproduced the article from *La France*, of Paris, on Emperor William's birthday, containing an insulting reflection upon the German people, and adds: "If we expose these effronteries of the French patriotic press, it is not in order to subject them to criticism, but simply to add that extensive documents, which will one day give evidence of the calm patience with which Germany has borne for years the most insolent French slanders and provocations." The tone of the *Gazette*, combined with Bismarck's allusion in his speech in the Landtag on Wednesday that dangers are still menacing the nation created a feeling of uneasiness on the Bourse. Yesterday there was a general reaction in international securities. Bismarck's exact words referring to the policy to satisfy the Catholics were: "We must aid to consolidate the unity of the entire German nation in view of the dangers to which it may be exposed at no distant time." This remark has been variously interpreted as a general reference to the contingencies in the future, or as a special warning. The situation is still grave, all bourses in business taking his word in the latter sense, between yesterday's opinions, and to-night's fall ¾; Russian 1¼; in Hungarian and Italian ⅝. Austrian credit dropped 8 marks.

It is reported that Russia made arrangements to issue an international loan.

The second corvette built at Stettin by the Vulcan Co., for the Chinese government, was launched to-day in the presence of the Chinese envoy.

Von Ramowitz, the German Ambassador to Turkey will probably be appointed Ambassador to Italy.

THE VATICAN WINS.

Rome, March 26.—Galembard, the special Papal delegate to Berlin, has telegraphed to the Pope, that he has obtained from Bismarck all concessions asked by the Vatican, but has not obtained any political concessions. Leaders of the center Catholic preserve great reserve toward Galembard.

TORPEDO BOATS.

St. Petersburgh, March 26.—Torpedo vessels belonging to the Baltic fleet of the Russian navy have been ordered forthwith to be put in a state of constant readiness for service. Crews have been ordered forthwith for 45 of these vessels.

GRADUATES.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The action of the majority of the Legislature, on the graduate question, has the true socialistic ring about it. You can fancy men of the intellectual type of Allen and Higgins chuckling and saying "we will show those bloated aristocrats, of university men, that they must come down to the same level with the rest of us." They no doubt rejoice that illiteracy has scored a triumph. For the action taken I can see no reason other than vulgar prejudice. What have the graduates who are engaged in the educational work of the province done to deserve such a slap in the face? No graduate will submit to the humiliation of an examination in grammar, geography Euclid, etc., unless he is "hard up." So that this motion will practically exclude the best class of graduates from our schools. It is usually admitted that university men are the very backbone of any educational system; but the requirements of an educational system are matters about which the proletarian majority in our Legislature are in profound ignorance. They may be well qualified to regulate the movements of peripatetic hogs, or decide the proper time for shooting blue grouse, or red squirrels, but they are no better fitted to deal with educational matters than thirteen old klootchmen. I venture to say that there is not another legislature on the continent that would be guilty of passing a motion of this kind. It will make our province a laughing-stock before the world. Friend Higgins, have you forgotten the slimy speeches which you have been making periodically in the high school and elsewhere? If a degree is of so little account that a graduate must pass an examination upon elementary branches before he can teach school, of what good to the teacher is a university course? If a university is of so little consequence why agitate for the establishment of one? Why advocate the giving away of public lands and public funds for such a purpose? Either you were hypocritical in your high school speeches or hypocritical on the floor of the House! Which? On which horn of the dilemma do you prefer to be impaled? "Graduates should be required to go before a Board and show that they have retained the knowledge acquired at college," so say the noble thirteen. I would suggest that all the graduates in the Province, from the Superintendent of Education down, be immediately required to go before such a Board, and that the said Board consist of Messrs. Allen, John, Orr and Higgins.

ALPHA.

The New Brunswick Assembly and Legislative Council are indulging in an angry controversy, on which it shall be welcomed.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Gossip from the Selkirks—Brutal Murder—Mining News.

Bear Creek, Feb. 28.—The people of Donald are expecting a day school will soon be opened in that enterprising town.

We predict that in the near future startling revelations, concerning coal deposits in the Selkirks, will be made public, and possibly iron and petroleum as well.

Robert Green has been appointed assistant care-taker of Stoney Creek bridge in place of E. J. Polley, resigned.

Last week the watchmen of snow shed No. 10 shot a ferocious looking lynx. It was as large as a good sized dog, and from the appearance of its long, hooked claws, it would be a formidable antagonist to encounter at close quarters.

A serious stabbing affray occurred in a saloon at the Summit of the Selkirks. An Italian called Casianio, got into an altercation with a young man who goes under the cognomen of the A. B. Kidd, about a woman. A few words took place when the Italian drew his stiletto and drove it with terrific force up to the hilt in the lower part of Kidd's abdomen cutting the intestines so that water and food as well as blood flowed out of the wound. The wounded man was taken to Donald where his dying deposition was taken before W. Lilly, J. P. It is believed that he cannot possible recover. The police are after the criminal but we have not yet heard of his capture. Further particulars are withheld for the present as their publication might defeat the ends of justice. It has since been learned that the wounded man died.

An English smelting and mining company through their agent, Mr. De Wolf, has purchased the Tunnel Mountain mine for $4800; part of the purchase money has been deposited. It is expected this company is thoroughly in earnest and intend to erect works and push the development of this valuable land, which is galena.

An offer to develope the great galena lead, near the Columbia Lakes, on the Spillamcheen, has been received by some of the claim owners from English capitalists. This is a well developed lead some hundred feet of a seam and has been traced for miles. It is to be hoped that the offer will be entertained and the works erected to reduce the ore to bullion. Capitalists should be treated generously, as on that depends the development of the enormous wealth that lies buried in our mountains. There are hundreds, yes thousand of millions of wealth waiting development in this "Sea of Mountains."

It has been raining for 48 hours, slides are occurring all along the line but as yet nothing very heavy has come down. Should the rain continue to come down much longer it will cause terrific slides and it is just possible that serious delay will occur as there will likely be many a trestle swept out. The snow is of great depth on the mountain slopes and with the absorption of so much rain will make the snow very heavy and must cause trouble.

SANDY.

A Cotton Difficulty.

New Orleans, March 26.—A difficulty between the different branches of laborers employed in the handling of cotton involving three thousand men, had the effect of paralyzing business in the cotton trade yesterday. The difficulty dates back to last October and is the outcome of an effort then made to reduce the charges on cotton at this point. At that time all the cotton handlers, both white and colored, including employers, belonged to one union. The white men then withdrew and formed a new union, excluding the employers and colored men, who remained in the old organization. Yesterday the new organization decided not to handle any cotton which passed through the hands of any members of the old organization. Yesterday morning all the presses, where members of the old council were employed, were stopped, as the weighers, samplers and classers refused to touch the cotton not handled or drayed by members of the old organization. In other presses, where only members of the new council were employed, work went on as usual, but the cotton could not be stored on ship board, inasmuch as it would have to pass through the hands of longshoremen who belonged to the old council and screwmen, members of the new council would not receive it. Serious trouble is feared.

Mexico's Trade and Commerce.

Mexico, March 26.—A section of the press of this country is attacking the administration on the ground that it favors too strongly American interests, in giving special encouragement to the construction of railway lines from the United States, and not doing enough in the direction of building interstate lines. Complaint is also made against the new tariffs; the reductions on cotton cloths and print cloths are too heavy and will cause damage to the manufacturing interests of Mexico. It is urged as a counter weight to increasing the American influence in the commerce of the country lower freight rates should be secured, and the harbor improvement at Vera Cruz should be pushed as rapidly as possible. On the other hand influential papers consider the reductions made in duties, which go into effect on July 1st, will do much good, by improving the trade in many articles now taxed at prohibitory rates.

Revolutionary Rumors.

New York, March 26.—Advices from Panama to the 17th state that in view of the revolutionary rumors a dealer in rifles and cartridges in Panama turned over his whole stock to the government for safe keeping. A number of persons collected and witnessed the removal. The belief is that a revolution is either under way or in active progress. There seems to be little doubt that there is something in the air, and whatever it is, those who know best, believe the Venezuelan frontier will be the scene of action.

Shot His Wife.

Eureka, Cal. March 25.—Jas. Lee shot his wife five times this evening at their ranch on Elk river, four miles from here. Mrs. Lee will probably die. Officer Lindsay arrested Lee and lodged him in jail. Constable Young this forenoon served a summons on Lee in an action for divorce. Lee procured a pistol and went to the ranch and then shot his wife.

Enormous Business.

San Francisco, March 26.—The near approach of the time when the Interstate Commerce bill will go into effect and expected consequent rise in freights has caused tremendous activity in both the east and west bound freights. It is believed this week's business exceeds that of any other week in the history of Pacific railroads.

The Wrecked Scotia.

New York, March 26.—The wrecked steamship Scotia, of the Havre line, is on the beach, 18 miles west of Fire Island. She was beached by the wrecking steamer and the rescue of passengers will be proceeded with as soon as possible. The sea is smooth and the vessel is resting easy.

Marine.

New York, March 25.—Arrived S. S. Republic, City of Chester and Saxer.

London, March 26.—Arrived Umbria.

Bank Statement.

New York, March 26.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $1,149,000. Banks now hold $1,137,000 in excess of legal rule.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES

An Uprising Amongst the Kootenay Indians Feared.

The Settlers Alarmed—Petition to Mr. A. W. Vowell.

The following document reached The Times office at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is dated the 14th inst., and addressed to Mr. A. W. Vowell, Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate for the District.

Sir,—We desire to bring to your notice the state of affairs in this district. During the early part of this month the constable and five men arrested an Indian for the murder of two white men, committed over two years ago. Two Indians are supposed to be implicated, but only one was arrested, the other not being found when searched for. The day after this occurrence the chief accompanied by

NINETEEN BUCKS

proceeded to Wild Horse Creek and demanded the keys. These not being forthcoming the Indians proceeded to the goal, broke open the outer door and entered. The constable then opened the cell door took off the handcuffs and released the prisoner.

The whites hearing of this occurrence, and fearing an outbreak of hostilities, decided on calling a meeting and ascertaining, if possible, the feeling of the Indians. A meeting was accordingly held at Kootenay, that being the most central spot. It was attended by twenty-seven whites and over forty Indians including

CHIEF ISADORE.

The chief, in answer to queries put to him, explained that his reasons for making a forcible entry into goal to release the prisoners were as follows: That he feared the relatives of the prisoner would retaliate on the constable as soon as they became aware of the arrest, and then create a breach of the peace between the whites and Indians which would lead to bloodshed. He also stated that while the present irritation lasts he desired that the constables Mr. H. Anderson, and Mr. Fred. Aylmer should absent themselves from the district; that if this were done he promised that the Indians would not molest the whites, but disperse to their different occupations, the whites agreeing to do the same. The reason he gave for Messrs.

ANDERSON AND AYLMER

leaving the country was that he feared for their personal safety, the former on account of the recent arrest and the latter on account of land surveys.

The question was then put amongst the white people as to whether the two gentlemen named should, or should not leave the country, and it was decided by the majority that in the interest of peace they should be asked to do so for the present.

There is now no immediate danger to be apprehended from the Indians, but we would beg to point that for all practical purposes, the law amongst the Indians is inoperative, for should the constable attempt an arrest for a serious offence, the offender is either screened from justice or released by main force; the settlers being powerless to assist the authorities in maintaing the law.

Subjoined is a list of the settlers present at the writing who can substantiate the above facts, and who are desirous that they should be laid before the proper authorities.

List of settlers—D. Griffith, F. Truscott, A. B. Fenwick, J. L. Lovitt, C. Lovitt, W. Goodridge, R. Moore, L. Meagher, M. Byres, L. Dale, T. Kelly, J. Nash, Wm. Landy, Wm. Broadwood, A. C. Waters, V. H. Baker, Fred. W. Aylmer, R. Woods, R. D. Mathers, J. Irwine, Wm. Dugl, A. McCormick, C. Clark, E. P. Parker, M. McRae, J. Foster, J.

Across the Borders.

The South Fork of the Nooksack and the California Creek, Birch Bay and Center section of the country are receiving the bulk of the incoming immigration.

New Whatcom people wear cheerful countenances since the return of Dr. Kalloch. This is a pointer. As heretofore remarked, the boom is coming.

It is reported that Medill Connell, of the customs service, will be transferred from the steamer North Pacific to the Sehome station.

Alex. Van Wyck last Tuesday paid into the county treasury $1,742.13 taxes for the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railroad Company. With the exception of the $2.13 the payment was made in gold coin. The promptness with which this company pay their taxes is commendable.

Says the Whatcom *Reveille*: It is said the N. P. R. R. Co. has purchased 80 acres of land north of and adjoining the town of Wallula, where they will erect a depot, shops, etc. Already a number of buildings are talked of in the new town.

The Whatcom *Reveille* will shortly publish a map showing the northwestern portion of Washington Territory from Neah Bay on the west, to Okanagan on the east, and from the Fraser river in British Columbia, on the north, to Tacoma, on the south, including the projected railway lines, the Canadian toll route, the Canadian Pacific terminus, Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, &c.

The flouring mill of Morris, Eaton, Stearns & Merriman, Sumas, W. T., commenced making flour a few days since. This is the first flouring mill in Whatcom county, and marks an important event in the history of the county. The mill is one of the best in the Territory.

A young man at Turner's station, near Salem, Or., the other day shot his sister's seducer. It is not likely he will be convicted. The *Oregonian* states that in matters of this kind there is a higher law than the statute. All men recognize it and all juries obey it.

The Oregon Development Company are placing two new steamers on the route between San Francisco and Tacoma bay. They are of Baltimore build and are expected on the route about the 1st of May.

The Carlton House officials on the Sound as well as those attending the steamboat service are greatly perplexed about the smuggling of opium that is known to exist.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th inst. announces that the decision of the Secretary of the Interior on that day was rendered in the case of Mr. Robert Wingate, of Tacoma, relative to coal lands in King Co., W. T. purchased by Mr. Wingate. Secretary Lamar refused to entertain the decision of Commissioner Stockslager in refusing to refund the money paid by Mr. Wingate alleging as his reason for so doing that the entry was fraudulent, and ordered that the State must refund Mr. Wingate his money.

Tacoma is arranging for a big celebration on the 4th of next July, and the completion of the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Northern Pacific Coal Company is changing their method of mining at Roslyn from picks to steam. Two enormous engines are now being put in position for that purpose.

A train of delayed passengers reached Tacoma the other evening. There were 105 passengers on board.

The chief inspector of [illegible] says that railway commissioners during the coming season will [illegible] their operations last year.

The Weekly Times.

Friday, April 1, 1887

The Dominion treasury has a deficit of [illegible] for the eight months [illegible]

It is said that Mr. Dalton McCarthy is opposed to Sir Charles Tupper's elevation to the leadership of the Tory party.

Mr. Stephen Fleming will shortly visit Great Britain in the interest of the Canadian Pacific cable scheme, which will be discussed by the Imperial Confederation conference, to be held in London next month.

But the Montreal *Gazette* and Mail say it would be an outrage for the government to permit the officers of the Deputy Returning Officer in the Chambly election and thereby deprive Mr. Holton of the seat, as he is certainly the choice of the people.

The annual return of the Volunteers of Great Britain, issued on the 31st inst., shows that last year the total number enrolled was 228,752, of whom 6,[illegible] were efficient, an increase with 27,52[illegible] on the previous year.

A Montreal organ announces that Mr. C. A. Desaireau, Mr. Caron's confidential agent, is to be made Deputy Minister of Agriculture in place of Dr. J. C. Tache, who has been on leave of absence for nearly five years, and who will now be superannuated.

Dalhousie is about to follow Glasgow in abolishing Fast-days. This reform was the conclusion come to at an ecclesiastical conference held on Sunday, at which the Church of Scotland, the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church were officially represented.

The Chicago *Tribune* is a stirring advocate for a reciprocity treaty. In a recent article it says: "Reciprocity, free and absolute, is what is needed, and if the Washington statesmen are wise the next Congress will make the [illegible] in this Canadian [illegible] prize [illegible]

The Queens, N. B., election case promises to excite much public attention. The facts of the case are now clear, namely, that the returning officer has unseated the Liberal candidate, Mr. King, because the latter's deposit of $200 on nomination day was put up by some one not the regular election agent of Mr. King.

Six hundred paid-up shares in the Dominion Manufacturing Company, of the face value of $100 each, in all representing $60,000, were sold at auction at St. Thomas last week by Walter Brown, and bought in by a London solicitor at $38 for the lot. The National Policy, it is claimed, was framed expressly for the purpose of giving a permanency to such speculations as the defunct Haggart-Dominion Manufacturing Co.

It is now to commence the Dominion Day celebration first Thursday in July, being the official date of celebrating the Queen's Jubilee. The government wishes it to be understood that the day thus set apart is not an obligatory one, the idea being that all municipalities and corporations can elect any date they choose for commemorating the great event. The 1st will be observed as a departmental holiday.

Miss Mrs. Mary N. Agnew, wife of the well known author, and Miss Grace H. Dodge, daughter of William E. Dodge, took their seats for the first time as School Commissioners of New York city, says Harpers' Weekly, they were most courteously greeted by the other members of the Board, who are men. Their presence and activity will do much for the common school system, and ex-Mayor Grace will long deserve the esteem of good citizens for appointing them.

The Montreal *Post* is of the opinion that "the Catholics of the Dominion who support Sir John Macdonald are the worst enemies of the Irish cause, for while they are loud in their protestations of being 'sound on the question' they are the most subservient tools of a ministry dominated by Orange anti-Home Rule influences. For this pliability they are rewarded by Sir John Macdonald, and it only adds to their disgrace that such rewards are paraded as evidence of a premier's good will towards the Irish."

It is reported that Mr. Davie will succeed Mr. Robertson in the lieutenant-governorship, as Premier, Norquay is expected at Ottawa shortly to confer with Sir John Macdonald on the subject. Great interest is felt to know the decision, as Mr. Norquay has announced his followers to stand all railway charters applied for to the local Legislature. These, when granted, will be immediately sent to Ottawa, so that Manitoba may know at once what the Dominion Government's policy regarding Manitoba railways is.

It is rumored that Mr. John Small, M. P., is to get the postmastership of Toronto, in place of Mr. Patterson, who is to get a position in Ottawa. Another rumor is that the Hon. J. B. Robinson will step into the post office and Mr. Small into the Senate house, and Mr. Patterson into a position on the supreme bench. The former report is more probable, as if any change were made in the upper house, the Toronto merchants would probably favor very strongly the appointment of a commercial man.

Sir John Macdonald paid a flying visit to Toronto a few days since. It is reported this visit was in connection with the establishment of a straight ministerial organ. The elections are now over, and the "money" fund which was subscribed to purchase the Mail has been spent in corrupting the electorate. Another project is being made to the faithful to "come down handsomely" when to secure "backers" enough to start a party organ. Another part of this plan, it is said, was to make an [illegible]

THE DEPARTED PREMIER.

As briefly announced in yesterday's TIMES the Hon. WILLIAM SMITHE, Premier of this province, died at the residence of his late colleague, the Hon JOHN ROBSON, Provincial Secretary, Birdcage Walk, a few minutes after 4 o'clock. The event was not unexpected for it became apparent many days since that his race was about run. Those who were his most intimate friends observed that the changes were always fort he worse, and that the end was not far off. Yet strong hopes were entertained by many that his constitution would withstand the attack and ultimately throw off the malady with which he was affected. In this, however, they were mistaken, for the disease had taken too strong a hold on a constitution, not the most robust, which at it last conquered and claimed him as a victim. For a lengthened period he was a great sufferer; but for the last few days of his life his sufferings are reported to have been intense.

To the last the late Premier evinced great concern in the affairs of the province. It is reported that many councils were held at his bedside during the present session. That he will be missed from amongst us is admitted by political friend and opponent. He was affable to all that had business to transact in connection with his department. He was honest and unselfish to a degree. Behind him he leaves a sorrowing widow and a fatherless family of two sons and one daughter—all of tender years, to mourn the loss of a loving father, and a devoted, fond husband. He was but in his prime, being only 45 years of age. By birth an Englishman, from Northumberlandshire, where on the 30th of June, 1842, at Matfen he first saw daylight. He married Martha, fourth daughter of Mr. A. R. KIER, Cowichan, on the 3rd of July, 1873.

Arriving in this city in the summer of 1862 he entered the service of the Hudson Bay Company, in which he remained until, in company with others, he went to Cowichan, and, locating on a farm, which he still owned and occupied until the time of his death, became one of the first settlers of that important district. These were the memorable days of gold—days that fired many an adventurous breast with luring hopes of fortune, speedy, sure and countless. It was scarcely to be expected of one whose ambition had carried him into the midst of busy, bustling commerce at the early age of seventeen, and caused him, ere he was yet twenty, to leave the cultivated society of a quiet English home for the then wild and almost unknown, far west shores of America, that he would, in such exciting times, be content to follow the rather tame and uneventful pursuits incident to the life of a country farmer. Accordingly, he soon after took his departure for the Leech River mines and thence to the famous gold fields of Cariboo, where he again engaged in mining with varying success. Abandoning the gold quest, and having spent some time in surveying at Barrard Inlet, he next went to California in the spring of 1869, and soon after accepted a position on the staff of the San Francisco *Chronicle*. But the harsh winds for which that city is noted seriously affected his health; so much so that in 1871 he resolved to return to British Columbia, having great faith in the remedial efficacy of its genial and health-restoring climate. Nor was he disappointed, for soon after returning to his old farm in Cowichan he regained his wonted health and vigor, and, with characteristic industry, again went "whisling at the plow." In 1871 he was chosen to represent the electoral district of Cowichan in the first parliament after confederation, and has since been successively returned for the same seat at every election, either by acclamation or if contested, always at the head of the poll. In 1872 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the province. In January, 1876, he was unanimously chosen leader of the opposition by the party with which he affiliated, but on the defeat of the WALKEM government in February, 1876, he resigned the leadership of his party in favor of Hon. A. C. ELLIOTT who then became premier, from whom, in July of the same year, he accepted the portfolio of Minister of Finance and Agriculture, and continued to administer the affairs of that important department until the defeat of the ELLIOTT government at the general election of June, 1878. When parliament reassembled he was again unanimously chosen as leader of the opposition, and on the defeat of the BEAVEN government in January, 1882, he formed the present executive council, and thus became premier of the Government of British Columbia.

Having attained to this exalted position in the gift of his fellow countrymen, he hoped that better days had dawned upon him, and that better fortune awaited one who had so long striven for a competence, which, when at last reached, was soon to be claimed by him, and that he had lived to see his sun set amidst glory and honor. From this standpoint he could successfully claim all this, for he passed peacefully away in the zenith of his fame and power. To his sorrowing widow, family and friends, THE TIMES extends its sincerest sympathy in this their dark hour of trouble, bereavement and irreparable loss.

The news of the Premier's death will be received with sorrow throughout the province. It is the intention to give his remains a public funeral next Thursday. The ceremonies will be conducted in St. James' Church, the cortege proceeding from there to Russell station, where Mr. DUNSMUIR, who has been most solicitous and devoted in his attention to his departed friend during his illness, will place a special train at the service of the late Premier's relatives and friends to Somenos, where the interment will place in the afternoon, and which no doubt will be largely attended.

Eastern Canada News.

The government will send a public commissioner to Asia as soon as the C. P. R. service is organized.

The consolidated debt of the province is $18,155,018; floating debt $3,698,000, according to Mercier's estimate.

Eight hundred Ottawa citizens have petitioned the introduction of temperance text books into the schools.

Some of the snow drifts along the line of the southern extension, W. G. & B. R. R., are said to have been ten feet high.

It is said that the head office of the Canada Life Insurance Company is to be removed from Hamilton to Toronto.

Nothing has yet been heard of Col. Cooper, the missing treasurer of Bruce county, Ont. His defalcation is now said to exceed $15,000.

The grand jury at the Fredericton county court reported no bill in the bribery case against Temple, M. P. for York.

Three charges of bribery arising out of the bye-election were tried at the Halifax assizes and all the defendants acquitted.

The report of the *Globe* Printing Company, Toronto, for last year shows a net profit of $24,584.72, of which $15,000 were distributed in dividends and $9,584.72 added to the reserve fund.

The Canadian Pacific Company are pushing their Sault Ste. Marie branch with all speed. They advertise for tenders for the construction of the bridge at the Sault.

A committee of the Privy Council has been appointed to consider the advisability of assisting the Prince Edward Island subway scheme. The report will be submitted to parliament.

The plans submitted by Mr. James Balfour, architect, Hamilton, Ont., for the proposed Museum of Art building in Detroit, Mich., have won the first prize in the competition of designs.

Within fifteen days, says the St. Stephen *Courier*, 65,000 bushels of potatoes have been forwarded to the United States over the New Brunswick Railway.

A sensation has been created in St. John, N. B., by the suspension of Samuel Schofield, a large merchant and ship owner. It is said his liabilities are about $90,000.

The population of the township of Glengarry is about 5,500, of which about 5,000 are Macs, of whom about 1,000 are Macdonalds and McDonnells; there are also quite a respectable number of Camerons and Campbells.

The Governor-General emphatically denies the statement cabled from London that he had agreed to reduce the rents of his Queen's county tenants, if they would agree to pay the costs of his efforts to collect full rents.

Powerful opposition to the Western Union will be established soon by the consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio and Postal Telegraph Companies, arrangements for which, it is stated, are almost completed.

The board of customs will shortly be re-organized in consequence of the death of Mr. *Fraser*. In addition to the duties of secretary, Mr. Jessop will be prompted to the position of assistant Dominion appraiser, and will have a seat at the board.

A tea merchant from Japan who is at present in Ottawa states that as soon as the Canadian Pacific route becomes known to the tea merchants of Japan it will completely supersede the existing route for tea shipments via the Suez Canal.

In the Nova Scotia Legislature Mr. McCall, M. P. for Pictou, it is said to have used the following language on the day after being sworn in: "I have been asked to define my position. I am a repealer; and, further than that, I am an annexationist."

There is a prospect of a large immigration from Europe to Canada this year. One hundred emigrants arrived the other day in Halifax, among whom were two French families, the first of a large number of French immigrants who are expected to come out this year and settle in the Ottawa valley.

The great bicycle rider, Mr. Thomas Stevens, after a trip on his machine around the world, has arrived in San Francisco from Japan. He started in April, 1884, and had a pleasant time, except in China, where he narrowing escaped with his life. He likes the Japanese better than the Chinese.

All arrangements for the British tour of a Canadian cricket eleven are now complete, and the team is made representative and as strong as Canada can produce. The Phœnix Club of Dublin have offered the Canadians the use of their ground and two professionals for a week, and by their kindness the players will be able to get into playing shape before their first match.

The announcement in the English service papers that Wimbledon Common will be abandoned as a place for long range matches after next year must have an interest for Canadian as well as British riflemen. The objections to its continuance as a range are raised by adjoining property owners, among whom is the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Tenders for the ocean mail contract between Canada and England close the 4th of July. It is learned that the Canadian Pacific Railway proposes to make a big effort to secure the contract. The proposal of the company is to place a fleet of swift steamers on the Atlantic to run in conjunction with the railway, thus handling all prospective traffic between Europe and the far east. The amended conditions of the contract provide especially for fast service.

B. C. Law Society.

The following were this day elected Members of the Law Society of British Columbia: M. W. T. Drake, Q. C.; A. E. Richards, Q. C.; C. E. Pooley, Theodore Davie, D. M. Edwards, J. Jackson, H. Helmcken, J. Stewart Yates.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Important Naval Experiment—High Class Education.

Sir Charles Dilke in Luck—Her Majesty the Queen—Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT ON A LINER.

NOTTINGHAM, February 22.—An experiment of great importance to the shipping world has just been made on board the Celtic, one of the White Star fleet. About three months since she arrived in Belfast, and was put into the hands of her builders for the purpose of getting "forced draught" on board. Hitherto "forced draught" has been confined to Her Majesty's warships, but it was not adopted by them for purposes of economy, but merely to secure for exceptional purposes, such as chasing an enemy, the highest possible speed, regardless of expense. It is, however, likely to be now adopted by the mercantile marine, for, thanks largely to the efforts of Mr. Howden, of Glasgow, who has made the economising of fuel on board ships a special study, a saving can now be effected by it not only in actual consumption of coal in the furnaces and in the increased speed obtained with smaller boiler power, but also in the additional space thus gained in the hold for the storage of cargo. The Celtic left Belfast on her trial trip for Liverpool last week, and results of the experiments made during the voyage were in the highest degree satisfactory.

HIGH CLASS EDUCATION.

From special returns just issued some interesting and cheering facts may be gleaned concerning the gradual extension of science and art classes throughout the United Kingdom. Two thousand one hundred and thirty schools in the United Kingdom have, at the present time, under instruction upwards of 71,000 students in art, whilst an army of young scholars—more than 100,000 strong — represents the national devotion to science. Chemistry, it appears, is the most popular of the sciences; and possibly that may be accounted for, in part at least, by the fact that the experiments by which it is illustrated render it unusually interesting. There is just enough danger, moreover, about them to make the youthful enthusiast pleasantly elated at the prospect of a sudden explosion of flash or retort. It is gratifying to notice that the study of mathematics stands next on the list, though one pleasure is somewhat dashed at finding that the higher branches of that fascinating science are almost entirely neglected. Nearly 6,000 students are engaged in learning the principles of agriculture, and—happy omen for the future of Ireland—more than one-half of that number reside in the sister isle.

A WINDFALL TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

Sir Charles Dilke has just come into a fortune by a somewhat circuitous process. A rich relative—one John Snooke—of Belmont Castle, recently bequeathed his property, valued at £150,000, to the sons of Mrs. Ashton Dilke. In consequence, however, of the events of late years in the Crawford divorce case, and in its belief that Sir Charles is a victim of the law, Mr. Snooke made a new will, leaving his interest in the property to the Right Hon. Baronet. Sir Charles is now a very rich man; before his recent marriage his income was understood to be £8,000 per annum. Rumor at the time of his marriage with Mrs. Patterson, was that his bride brought him £40,000.

THE COMING SEASONS.

The announcement with regard to Her Majesty's drawing rooms which has been made caused a commotion in society. The first state reception at Buckingham Palace is fixed to take place on Thursday three weeks. It was generally supposed that it would not take place before the 10th of March. Those who have to make arrangements to attend at Court will probably find the notice unpleasantly short. Prudent dames took time by the forelock, anticipated the drawing rooms, and arranged about their costumes. Last week there was quite a clatter at the Court milliners, caused by a rush of customers. The arbitrators of fashion and the leaders of society foretell that the coming season will be the most glorious for many years. Most of those who can will attend the two ceremonials fixed to take place in March. It is stated that the debutantes will be three or four times as numerous as they were last year.

THE COST OF A SNOWSTORM IN LONDON.

The late great snowstorm, says a correspondent, will cost the Telephone Co. £20,000, the Exchange Telegraph Co., £4,000, and the government a sum that may actually be set down at more than a million sterling.

THE QUEEN AND THE THEATRE.

It is said that the Queen contemplates, on her return from the continent, paying a visit in semi-state to the Lyceum Theatre in order to witness the performance of Faust. It is thirty years since Her Majesty last entered a London theatre.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Gladstone's absence from the recent debate was indirectly useful in giving Sir W. Harcourt another opportunity of showing his rapidly improving capacity for leadership. The general opinion is that there is no other Liberal who could have made so damaging an attack on the ministers as that which Sir Wm. Harcourt delivered. His undoubted success is the more remarked because it was unexpected. Sir William Harcourt's ability has never been questioned, but it has been said that he could never be leader. That objection is growing fainter every day, and will probably soon be heard no more. Sir William's high powers are winning for him an unlooked-for position, and any others who may be calculating upon a chance of successorship to Mr. Gladstone will probably find their most formidable competitor in the member for Derby.

"THE CAUSE WILL WIN."

Mr. Gladstone tells a correspondent he "sad and painful" it was to him not to have the support of the gentlemen to whom you refer (Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bright, and their followers,) and whom I warmly esteem. But with them or without them the cause will win."

DEATH OF A GREAT NOVELIST.

Mrs. Henry Wood, the well known authoress of "East Lynne," died last week at her residence St. John's, Wood Park, of bronchitis. It is noteworthy that Mrs. Wood never received any pecuniary benefit from the numerous versions of "East Lynne," frequently performed on the stage both in England and abroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Colin Campbell's library was sold at Edinburgh last week, and realized nearly £1000, excellent prices being obtained. The most extraordinary transaction in the sale was the purchase of the first series of the "Greville Journal" for £3. 10s., as a new copy of the same work can be bought in London for 27s.

Lord Randolph Churchill is company with Mr. Harry Trechitt has come to Algiers and Tuck, and will look in at Monte Carlo on his way back. He will very probably go on to Australia, and perhaps to Constantinople, and be in London until after Easter. Lady Randolph Churchill has not accompanied her husband.

A report is current at Newmarket that George Barrett, the jockey, will acquire Falmouth House, which was the property of the late Fred. Archer. The elder Barrett gets more mounts during a season than any other jockey, while his "refreshers" are quite as large as those received by any rider. G. H.

WAS IT INCENDIARY?

A Chinaman Attempts to Fire Judge Crease's House

And Failing in His Efforts Tries to Suicide.

On Tuesday, about 10 a. m., the fire bell sounded the alarm, and after a great hurrying to and fro and fruitless efforts to locate the fire—due to our imperfect system of fire alarm—the firemen ascertained that it was at the residence of Judge Crease, on Fort street. Assistant Chief Engineer Deasy was on the spot as quickly as circumstances would permit, but fortunately the exertions of the neighbors had proved successful and the fire was already extinguished. The damage is not very great, a hole in the attic and slight injury to the roof being about all the loss sustained. The origin of the fire was rather peculiar, and as it was undoubtedly a deliberate attempt at incendiarism on the part of a Chinaman, employed for five or six months in Judge Crease's garden, it calls for a searching inquiry. This Chinaman, Wing Ah Chu, entered the house during the forenoon and asked the cook for the coal oil can to help him in trimming the lamps, a job which he had frequently assisted at. Getting the can, Ah Chu cut a hole in the top and drank a large quantity of the oil, spilling the balance over the room. Between the two Chinamen a feud has long existed, and a fight now took place, when Ah Chu drew a knife on the cook. A young gentleman, at present an inmate of Judge Crease's residence, hearing the row went into the kitchen, when Ah Chu rushed at him, knife in hand. Throwing a coat which he carried in his hands over the head of the infuriated Celestial, he succeeded in warding the strength of the blow, but received a slight wound on the face near the eye. After a struggle the Chinaman was forced into the kitchen, which he had already set on fire, and the alarm was given. Ah Chu almost immediately left the kitchen by the back door, and, followed by Judge Crease's dog, ran towards Clover Point, a mile distant, and threw himself into the water, determined apparently to end his life. In the meantime the fire was extinguished, and Officer Smith, having learned of the direction taken by Wing Ah Chu, followed him as quickly as possible. Arriving at Henley's, the would-be incendiary and suicide was found in an exhausted condition on the shore, where he had been dragged from the water by Harry Henley, after a desperate struggle. Mr. Henley having seen the Chinaman throw himself in hastened down the hill and plunged in after him, but was fought off with desperate fury by the madman. The dog, had followed the Chinaman into the water, and when he saw a stranger struggling with his companion, the faithful creature bit the hands of the rescuer. The adventure was a little more than Mr. Henley had bargained for, and after getting the unfortunate creature ashore he admitted that the work was a trifle more dangerous than he had anticipated. Officer Smith brought the prisoner to the city and locked him up in the Tiger engine house, now used as a lock-up. He is a depraved looking creature, and can speak English fairly well. The only coherent statement he has yet made is, "Highbinders no good," which leads to the supposition that his double crime has been prompted in some way by that secret organization. It may be that this is an attempt of the high-binders to wreck their vengeance on Judge Crease, whose professional duty it has been to sentence some of their numbers to terms of imprisonment for intimidation of witnesses and other gross crimes against the law. It appears that about a week ago, Wing Ah Chu's life was threatened, if he did not leave his place. Judge Crease gives Wing Ah Chu a good character as a workman, and cannot account for his strange conduct.

BRITISH COLUMBIA IN LONDON

Interesting Paper Read by the Bishop of New Westminster.

Before a gathering of the Royal Colonial Institute, in Princess Hall, Piccadilly, London, on the evening of Tuesday the 18th inst., His Lordship the Bishop of New Westminster read an able and instructive paper on British Columbia. The chair was taken by Mr. Frederick Young. The large audience present was greatly interested with the Bishop's description of the province and its varied resources. The importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway in opening up the country and thereby aiding in its development of mineral wealth was dwelt upon at some length. The general character of the country, and a description of its various industries and products, were carefully treated, and a timely caution as to the class of immigrants required in the province was thoughtfully set forth. The Bishop, in the course of his remarks, strongly urged the importance of Burrard Inlet as a naval station; a matter, however, which has already received the serious consideration of the Imperial authorities, who have long since decided that Esquimalt is the most desirable point.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. H. C. Beeton, Prof. Tanner, Mr. Coles, Mr. Colmer, C. M. G., Mr. Robert Ward, of Victoria, and others took part. On motion, a vote of thanks to the Bishop for his interesting paper was passed. Amongst those present were Sir Henry Peck, Hon. Dudley Fortescue, Mr. J. A. Youl, C.M.G., Dr. John Rae, C.M.G., Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., and the following: Mr. T. Allsop, Mr. C. Strouss, Mr. Frederick Pemberton, Mr. J. Southgate, Mr. Ashdown Green, Mr. Robert Ward, Mrs. Sillitoe, Misses Matthews, Mr. Hugh Hughes, Mr. H. C. Beeton, Mr. Heatley, (Hastings Saw Mill Co.) Mr. and Mrs. Parker Ness, Mr. Baillie Grohmann, and others. In seconding the vtoe of thanks to the Bishop, Mr. Robert Ward thanked His Lordship for pointing out the class of colonists mostly needed in the province and deprecated indiscriminate emigrations thither; whilst he held out every encouragement to skilled mechanics of steady habits, who as a rule, can readily find employment at good wages. The Bishop's paper will be published in due course by the Institute, and as much good is derived by the colonies by this method it is to be hoped that a generous support will be accorded it by all who have the interests of this province at heart.

The Kootenay Trouble.

We learn, on semi-official authority, that the government has telegraphed to Judge Vowell, at Sand Point, to return to Victoria. It is understood that the Indians will not be disturbed until the spring, when a force of mounted policemen will be sent into the country sufficiently strong to enforce obedience to the law. Gilbert Anderson, who was compelled to leave on account of the part he took in the arrest of the murderer, Keys, after his release, has returned to Kootenay. The premier in Victoria is a hard, grasping man, and the settlers resolve to get rid of him as soon as possible.

EUROPEAN NEYS.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

LONDON, March 28.—Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe Coburg, has written Lemlint Sobrin expressing his desire to be nominated as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne.

The Countess Astley has recovered from the effects of the injury received in the late earthquake at Mentone.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, March 29.—Monsignor Galiamberti, the special Papal delegate to Berlin, has failed to receive any satisfactory result in his negotiations with the Centre or Catholic party of Germany in consequence of the adoption of the land league of Bishop Kopp's amendment to the Ecclesiastical Law. The Vatican has decided to leave to the Centre party full liberty of action in Germany's political affairs, retaining also the same freedom for itself. The members of the extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies have passed resolutions severally censuring the government for entering into an alliance with Austria and Germany, because both of these powers are friendly to the Vatican.

PRIESTS SENT TO JAIL.

DUBLIN, March 29. Father Ryan, of the Herbertstown National League, presented himself today before Justice Boyd, of the bankruptcy court. He persisted in his refusal to tell the court what he knew about the doings of the tenants in his parish, respecting the trusting of their rents under the campaign plan of the campaign, and was consigned to prison. When Father Ryan emerged from the court prison he was met by a multitude of citizens. They numbered many thousands and they cheered the priests with enthusiastic and prolonged applause, and then followed him in procession to jail, making his tour a triumphal one. A number of prominent men took part in this procession and amongst the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croker.

FROM ALASKA.

Arrival of the Idaho—Mining News—Sentenced for Smuggling.

ALASKA, via Nanaimo, March 29.—The weather has been dry and cold.

The steamer Yukon has made several trips from Juneau with miners for the Yukon river. Reports by mail from the Yukon country indicate that prospecting will be actively carried on and a large amount of gold dust is expected to be taken out. About sixty men have gone in so far.

John Treadwell, of Douglas Island, has purchased from M. W. Murray, ground on the north, joining the Bear Nest claim, to run a tunnel for a 200 stamp mill.

F. S. Bangs, trading between British Columbia and Alaskan ports, was arrested by the U. S. marshal and sentenced by Judge Dawson to two years at hard labor and $5,000 fine for smuggling liquors.

John McCafferty, collector of customs at Sitka, is waiting patiently for his successor to arrive, as he does not affiliate with his Democratic colleagues, having been a Blaine man during the last Presidential campaign.

A NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The Death of the Premier Necessitates a Reconstruction.

With the death of the leader of the government, Hon. Wm. Smithe, the administration ceases to exist, and according to constitutional precedent a member of the house having the confidence of a majority of the representatives will be sent for by the Lieutenant Governor to form a ministry. We learn on good authority that Attorney General Davie was to-day requested, by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Nelson, to undertake the work of forming a government, and that he has accepted the task. The portfolios will probably remain as at present, Hon. Mr. Davie performing the duties of premier, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Lands and Works, and Hon. Mr. Robson those of Provincial Secretary and Finance Minister. This, of course, will only be a temporary arrangement, and in a few days—or about the time of prorogation—a third and possibly a fourth minister will be added. It is an open secret that there are more than the requisite number of applicants and the difficulty of making selections will be increased by the effort to comply with the rule which has hitherto obtained of equal island and mainland representation. While every person will regret the necessity for the change, there are few who will not admit that the Hon. A. E. B. Davie is the most capable and in all probability will prove the most successful leader of the government party.

It is reported that Mr. Robert Dunsmuir has been offered and has accepted the position of President of the Council. Mr. John, it is believed, will represent this Island, and Mr. Martin, the mainland.

Surrey Notes.

Our correspondent writes that at last Spring is here; the blue sky is seen again; leaves are appearing on the trees; the green grass and the frogs are singing their lullabys in the marshes. The weather tied itself in a double and twisted knot, which got broke in our two weeks rain pour, and as it had no more water left, it perforce must be fine.

It falls to my lot again to chronicle the departure of another of our little band into the land of shadows. On Friday last, passed away Peter Murphy, the eighteen-year-old son of Mr. Archibald Murphy, of Clover Valley. Deceased had been in British Columbia hardly one short year, when came the call which all must obey.—tenderfoot or old timer. Cause: typhoid fever.

Messrs. Shannon Bros, received lately from the authorities of the Colonial Exhibition, London, a beautifully illuminated certificate to be followed by a medal for the excellence of the wheat sent by them. Who says "this Surrey of ours" can't raise wheat?

Kensington Prairie is happy over the school, which it sees provided for in the estimates. It has been a long pull, and a strong pull, to get it, but it has come at last.

We hear that the telegraph operator on the Postal Telegraph line, at Clover Valley, C. H. Sherwood, is to be removed from there to Edison. At that place the line runs through a narrow slashing, and a first-class man is needed to keep it in repair. We are very sorry to see him go, but orders must be obeyed. He has our best wishes.

Obituary.

Mr. John G. Stewart, died suddenly at South Wellington on Thursday. He was 46 years of age, and leaves a widow and a large family to mourn his sudden demise.

On 23rd March, at the residence of W. Fortune, Tranquille, John Craig Boyd, fourth son of the late Robert Boyd, Esq. Moneghan House, near Ballymena, Co. Antrim, Ireland.

Poor old Alec Morgan, of New Westminster, shook off this mortal coil on Wednesday last. He was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and aged about sixty years. He lived in New Orleans, and set out for California in 1849, since he has resided till 1886, when he came to this province. He was in Lytton for a short time and then settled in Yale, where he married the barmaid at Spencer's hotel, another of years. He left Yale for New Westminster, where he has resided ever since. He was of a kindly good natured disposition.

YALE NEWS

School Examination—Successful Pupils—Personal and General.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The quarterly examination of our public school was held on Friday, 18th inst., and according to previous announcement about $20 worth of prizes were distributed among the various pupils according to merit, and yet so arranged that each one received a prize. The tests of merit were the pupils' standing during the quarter, and the result of a written examination of one week's duration on all the subjects taught. The youngsters and a large number of the parents and other friends of the school were present, and the day was one of general interest and enthusiasm. The prizes were selected by the teacher, Mr. Kinney, recently at Victoria, and comprised a handsome collection of books, drawing cases, &c. Following is the result of principal prizes awarded in order of merit:

Deportment—Lottie Mattheson, Alice Teague, Helen Oppenheim.

Punctuality and regularity—Lottie Mattheson, Annie M. Moorhouse, May Campbell.

General proficiency—Senior, 4th—Norman Fraser, R. A. Fraser, Alex. Dunn. Junior, 4th—Eddie Moorhouse, Robert Dunn, Esther Oppenheim. Third class—Lottie Mattheson, Maggie Fraser, Maggie McQuarrie. Senior, 2nd—Rachel Oppenheim, Alex. McQuarrie, George Ward. Junior, 2nd—Frank Williams, Rosa Oppenheim, Annie Moorhouse. Part 2nd—Katy Fraser, Bessie McQuarrie, May Campbell.

Special Subjects.—Reading—Norman Fraser, Eddie Moorhouse, Lottie Mattheson, Alex. McQuarrie, Frank Williams, Bessie McQuarrie, Katy Fraser, and Christiana Mattheson.

Spelling—R. A. Fraser, Robert Dunn Esther Oppenheimer, Lottie Mattheson, Alex. McQuarrie, Frank Williams, May Campbell, Bessie McQuarrie and Louis Ogle.

Writing—R. A. Fraser, Eddie Moorhouse, Maggie Fraser, George Ward, Frank Williams, Louis Ward and Willie Revelseck.

Drawing—Alex. Dunn, Maggie Fraser, Alice Teague.

There about forty pupils on the roll and daily attendance of about thirty.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Barnet, the popular "boss" and great favorite with the boys at the C. P. R. shops here, whilst engaged in raising a piece of machinery, was struck a violent blow on the back of the head, and received a severe wound a short time since. His ambitious spirit, however, would not allow him to long remain in bed and we are pleased to see him again moving around amongst us looking after the boys as usual.

THE RIGHT MAN.

Wm. Teague, Esq., our very popular postmaster, has been appointed "J. P." for this part of the district. An officer of this kind has long been needed here, and a better selection could not have been made.

SPRING.

The snow is nearly all gone, the river is still very low and people are sighing for the return of the boats.

THE SOOKE BOYCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Sir—In yesterday's issue of the *Colonist* in reference to the solid vote in Sooke for Mr. Planta it is insinuated that Mr. Gordon's agent at that station had voted against him. I think the deputy-returning officer will bear me out in the statement that Mr. Gordon had no duly accredited agent at the Sooke polling station. Mr. Gordon had been informed in Victoria, over two weeks ago, that he might anticipate a visit to Sooke by the steamer Pilot or Alexander, and that he would have the active opposition of the two members of the Local House, representing that portion of Vancouver district, and he felt, and explained to his committee, that he was too poor a man to work successfully at such a distant point, against such a combination, and decided to let the electors of Sooke deal with him in his absence as to them seemed best. If the electors of Sooke have been deceived by the Edgar-balm here they will not be the first victims of his deception. Should Mr. Gordon be elected, which now seems probable, his committee feel sure that his sense of duty is too exalted to permit him to disregard the interests of Sooke simply because of the Victoria-Patent-Political combination boycott, as exhibited in the returns from the polling station.

ONE OF MR. GORDON'S COMMITTEE.

Nanaimo, March 25, 1887.

J. W. THOMSON,

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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Valuable Farm for Sale.

ON THE COW-CATCHER.

Lady Macdonald's Ride through the Mountains in Front of a Locomotive.

"Glory of Beauty Everywhere." —A Wildly Magnificent Prospect.

The March number of Murray's *Magazine* contains the concluding portion of Lady Macdonald's article on "By Car and Cowcatcher." Already extracts from the February number of this serial containing the opening chapters of this interesting trip by Lady Macdonald have appeared, in which her ladyship was contemplating the pleasures to be derived from so exciting, yet perilous position as the buffer beam of a locomotive. The description she gives is worthy of the occasion.

THE COWCATCHER RIDE.

With a mighty snort, a terribly big throb, and a shrieking whistle, No. 374 moves slowly forward. The very small population of Laggan have all come out to see. They stand in the sunshine, and shade their eyes as the stately engine moves on. "It is an awful thing to do!" I hear a voice say, as the little group lean forward; and for a moment I feel a thrill that is very like fear; but it is gone at once, and I can think of nothing but the novelty, the excitement, and the fun of this mad ride in glorious sunshine and intoxicating air, with magnificent mountains before and around me, their lofty peaks smilling down on us, and never a frown on their grand faces!

The pace quickens gradually, surely, swiftly, and then we are rushing up to the summit. We soon stand on the "Grand Divide"—5,300 feet above the sea level—between the two great oceans. As we pass, Mr. E——, by a gesture, points out a small river (called Bath Creek, I think) which issuing from a lake on the narrow summit level, winds near the track. I look, and lo! the water flowing eastward towards the Atlantic side, turns in a moment as the divide is passed, and pours westward down the Pacific slope! Another moment and a strange silence has fallen around us. With steam shut off and brakes down, the 60-ton engine, by its own weight and impetus alone glides into the pass of the Kicking Horse River, and begins a descent of 2,800 feet in twelve miles. We rush onward

THROUGH THE VAST VALLEY

stretching before us, bristling with lofty forests, dark and deep, that, clinging to the mountain side, are reared up to the sky. The river, widening, grows white with dashing foam, and rushes downwards with tremendous force. Sunlight flashes on glaciers, into gorges, and athwart huge, towering masses of rock crowned with magnificent tree crests that rise all around us of every size and shape. Breathless — almost awe stricken — but with a wild triumph in my heart, I look from the farthest mountain peak, lifted high before me, to the shining pebbles at my feet. Warm wind rushes past, a thousand sunshine colors dance in the air. With a firm right hand grasping the iron stanchion, and my feet planted on the buffer beam, there was not a yard of that descent in which I faltered for a moment. If I had, then assuredly in the wild valley of the Kicking Horse River, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains,

A LIFE HAD GONE OUT

that day! I did not think of danger, or remember what a giddy post I had. I could only gaze at the glaciers that the mountains held so closely, 5000 feet above us, at the trace of snow avalanches which had left a space a hundred feet wide massed with torn and prostrate trees; on the shadows that played over the distant peaks; and on a hundred rainbows made by the foaming, dashing river, which swirls with tremendous rapidity down the gorge on its way to the Columbia in the valley below. There is glory of brightness and beauty everywhere, and I laugh aloud on the cowcatcher, just because it is all so delightful!

THROUGH THE SELKIRK RANGE.

To resume the journey. Our destination to-night is Revelstoke, at the western base of the Selkirks, 78 miles from Donald at the eastern base. Towards Revelstoke we are now traveling, and as the train nears the valley or pass by which the mountains are entered, we find their towering outlines in some degree obscured by the smoke of forests fires which, owing to the unusually dry season, have burned unchecked for some weeks past. The sparks from a passing engine, a "Smudge" or small smoky fire, lit by railway laborers to keep off mosquitoes, or a neglected camp-fire, spreads so rapidly among the brushwood, twigs, and fallen leaves in these vast forests, that large tracts of magnificent wood are destroyed in a short time, and the atmosphere becomes smoky and dull for miles and miles around.

Leaving the north branch of the Columbia we strike sharply westward and enter the "Beaver" Pass, which leads towards the summit of the Selkirk Range.

A PROSPECT WILDLY MAGNIFICENT

lies before us as we ascend. Impressions formed on a buffer-beam are difficult to convey; I almost despair of conveying mine. Imagine thundering along upon the front of a railway engine, in the heart of a stupendous mountain range! Hundreds of feet above us, forest-covered heights tower grandly; forest-filled valleys lie hundreds of feet below. Looking upwards and beyond these masses of darkly wooded mountain, I see near me glaciers glittering in sunlight, and ranges of cliffs, streaked, tipped, or outlined with snow around them. Looking far away below and still onward, I see trackless valleys stretching to the sunset, between gigantic mountains—the soft afternoon light crimsoning the mist that floats about them. In the sky, on every side rise tall, serrated peaks, from which glaciers slope and pinnacles gleam with strange unearthly beauty. As the train winds sharply round the mountain sides always along a steep precipice, every possible scene of fear is lost in wonder and delight.

We are now 5000 feet above the sea-level, in Rogers' Pass—so called from the discoverer, Major Rogers. His explorations, carried on only about five or six years ago amid incredible hardships, and with undaunted perseverance, proved that a practicable pass led from the valleys of the Beaver and a small stream called the Bear over the summit of the Selkirks, and down the western slope through the valley of the Illecille-waet River. Perhaps no part of the line is more extraordinary, as evincing

DARING ENGINEERING SKILL,

than this Pass, where the road-bed curves in loops over trestle-bridges of immense height, at the same time rapidly descending. In six miles of actual traveling the train only advances two and a half miles, so numerous are the windings necessary to get through this canyon.

The wild and magnificent canyon of the Illecille-waet is now leading us to Revelstoke, at the second crossing of the Columbia. Forward, forward to Revelstoke, pours the rush of a grand fluid in a wild rapidly subsiding moment. Look upwards and behold the gigantic mountains, their lofty heights and jagged summits cleaving the sky! Look downwards and behold the Columbia, a green band of vegetation, its green and vernal banks contrasting with a tangled knot of vegetation, its green and vernal banks contrasting with the stern and rugose rocks around it. Every where, as usual, lovely in contrast. Every where, as usual, lovely in contrast. Look upwards and behold the snowy peaks, crests, walls and slopes, tower above forest, river, and wild gorge, and rest against the sky. The evening shadows the shroud the canyon, darken the water, and creep up the mountain side, leave these delicious outlines untouched; they only seem to grow dim as the stars come out and encircle each fading tip with gems.

IN THE VALLEY OF EAGLE AND FRASER RIVERS.

Following the valley of the Eagle river we wind rapidly through the cedar forests of the Gold Range, gemmed with lakes blue and shining, its tall, darkly-clothed summits often lit by small cascades gleaming through the trees. Crossing and recrossing the Eagle river seven or eight times, we reach the Sicamous Narrows, into which its dark hurrying waters are emptied. We presently sweep into an immense valley, through which, for many miles, the line skirts beautiful, stretching lakes—grand sheets of blue water, glacier fed, lying in the folds of the Gold Range. These lakes, close, as it were, into the south branch of the Thompson river. Many tunnels lie in our way as we rush by them, and during a halt I am told one of the tunnels is "wet." This being interpreted, means that the arching rock is full of springs, which pour on the train as it passes.

AN UMBRELLA AND WATERPROOF

are therefore necessary for me—now sole occupant of the cowcatcher; and with praiseworthy economy I take off my hat, tack it safely under my wraps, and prepare to encounter the "wet" tunnel thus equipped! We plunge into a few moments' darkness—water splashing and dripping on every side; and as we emerge into sunlight again, and stop just beyond the tunnel, I see a party of young English sportsmen standing near the roadside. They have evidently just climbed the bank, guns in hand, leaving a large canoe with two Indian paddlers on the lake below. Fine, tall young Saxons they are, in sporting attire somewhat the worse for long travel, but very conventional in style notwithstanding. Just imagine the feeling with which these well regulated young men beheld a lady, bare-headed, and with an umbrella, seated in front of an engine, at the mouth of a tunnel in the Gold Range of British Columbia! I am sorely afraid I laughed outright at the blank amazement of their rosy faces, and longed to tell them what fun it was; but not long being "introduced, you know," I contented myself with acknowledging their presence by a solemn little bow which was quite irresistible under the circumstances! * * * *

We soon find darkness closely around us in that tremendous canyon which for 27 miles holds the Fraser in its depths, and along the side of which we now travel, mere specks in that vast solitude of mountain precipice, black with wild ragged rocks, and awful with immense shadows. The train proceeds slowly. A look-out man sits with me on the buffer-beam, and the Comptroller, unmindful of his interesting young family at home in Ottawa, with an admirable sense of duty, shares with us the risks of that night-ride along the Fraser!

THE LAST DAY'S JOURNEY.

Our last day's journey, from North Bend to Port Moody, is most interesting as well as wild, varied, and very beautiful; 117 miles of canyon, valley, level meadow, and soft rolling woodland—all charming in bright sunlight, under a brilliant sky.

The constant succession of fine days and clear nights during our trip, which occupied exactly a fortnight, is nothing remarkable in these latitudes. The heart-breaking "wet summers" which are so common in Great Britain seem unknown here; and during my 600 miles on the cowcatcher, except occasionally when the sun shone hotly at midday, I never experienced any inconvenience from heat or cold.

From Lytton to Port Hammond we follow the Fraser. As I write here in my quiet room, those grand gorges unfold before me again as they did on the day I saw them, full of soft-cloud shadows moving over mountain sides, of massive cliffs rising a hundred feet from the road-bed, crowned with forest, of dashing wild waters hissing among huge boulders in depths below.

A SOFTER LANDSCAPE

now lies before me, as I dream of graceful hillsides, sloping to green meadows, and woodland glorious with the magnificent foliage of British Columbia—of a great lake with park-like clumps of trees decking its green islands—of deep bays set in sylvan beauty, where tranquil water reflects white cloudlets floating in the blue above, and toys with the delicate foliage that rests on its fair bosom!—Just at such a spot we killed a pig. This was how it happened * * * * *

Yale is beautifully situated on the Fraser. So near and precipitous are the mountains here, that in twenty-one miles after leaving Yale we passed through eighteen tunnels. Every turn was a picture and every picture was new. The morning air was sweet and pure; dew sparkled everywhere, and my only grief was the prospect of ending our journey.

We passed many hamlets, chiefly composed of miners' houses, and many Chinese camps, on the gravelly shores of the Fraser far below, where the Celestials were washing sand for gold, or drying salmon on queer racks made of branches and logs thrust into the rock crevices. Some of these "curing" places were on a large scale, and hundreds of salmon, cut open and pressed flat, dangled over the water.

At Harrison Lake and Ruby Creek the scenery is especially beautiful. I think it was near the former that, as we rounded a curve, Mount Baker suddenly appeared on the horizon—14,000 feet of snowy boulders, pink in sunlight, with peaks like frozen breath rising straight into the sky.

Now nearly 3,000 miles from our starting point, Ottawa, we are

NEARING PORT MOODY,

on Burrard Inlet, where, alas! I must bid good-bye to candle box and cowcatcher, and content myself with an easy-chair on the deck of a steamer bound for Victoria.

The Canadian Pacific line was not completed beyond Port Moody at the time I write of. Now it has been carried fourteen miles further to its real terminus—and no fairer spot can be found anywhere, I think, than the site of the infant city of Vancouver.

On we go, speeding forward to the coast, meeting the sweet breath of ocean mingled with rich scent of pine boughs, their delicate tips waving welcome as we pass—on, on, steadily, swiftly down to the sea! More speed, and we fly forward, past rock and river, slope, grass-land, and lakelet; more speed, and the blending of forest colors grow bewildering in the summer air; still more, and it is all one line of mingled blues and greens as we sweep down to the sparkling beauty of that distant ocean, and see the flash of its bright waters on the red sands of a bay below.

Subsidy to Shuswap Road.

The government has introduced and passed a bill granting a bonus of $200,000 to the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway. The subsidy is at the rate of $4000 per mile, and will be payable upon completing and operating within three years, one hundred miles, which has been completed and passed its final engineering this morning. The Canadian Pacific has 100 miles of road in the province, in Manitoba, Ontario & being [illegible] and [illegible] engineers are [illegible] at work.

A $10,000 OCEAN RACE.

A Most Exciting Event in Yachting and Sporting Circles.

The Great Ocean Race over and is Won by the Coronet.

LONDON, March 27.—The Coronet arrived off Queenstown at 11:30 this morning. Nothing has been heard of the Dauntless. The Coronet passed the winning point at 12:50 o'clock under a full press of canvass. The wind was W. N. W. and blowing fresh. In passing the line the victorious yacht fired five guns and the time was at once taken by a society of members of the Social Yacht Club, who had been on the look-out for her arrival. The club then hoisted the signal announcing the Coronet's arrival, various stations answering the pennant. The wind was blowing hard, and the Coronet

ENTERED CORK HARBOR

in spanking style, with all sails set and hugging the western shore. From start to finish the Coronet experienced strong gales, with tremendous seas. On Tuesday and Wednesday last she hove to for several hours each day and made only 90 miles in 48 hours. Her average run during the passage varied from 230 to 250 miles a day.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—The Coronet arrived at 12:41 p. m. The apparent time occupied in the passage was 14 days, 23 hours and 34 minutes, 46 seconds. The actual time computed on Greenwich basis, 14 days, 19 hours, 3 minutes and 14 seconds. The whole number of nautical miles sailed was 2,949.

The longest run is 291-5 miles, made on Saturday, March 26th, and the shortest 38-8 miles, made on Tuesday, March 22nd. The weather was

UNCOMMONLY STORMY,

even for this season of the year. No less than seven heavy gales contributed to keep the sea in a foment. For eleven days of the trip, and for two days the weather was so severe as to make it a question of the yacht's living through them somewhat doubtful. She behaved splendidly however, in all sorts of weather, and proved herself one of the stanchest, if not one of the fastest vessels, of her size afloat. No accidents happened to any of the sailors despite the great risks they were compelled to undertake at times. With the exception of one torn sail and a broken tackle everything on board was in as good shape as when the anchor was dropped off Queenstown as when it was raised off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. It is thought

A MUCH QUICKER PASSAGE

might have been made had Capt. Crosby carried more sail. On several occasions when the wind was light, but the sky threatening he was very cautious and his judgment was controlled largely by the barometer, which was much of the time below 29 and seldom above 30, the nominal height. In the latitude traversed the course was made a little more northerly than was thought safe. Fortunately no icebergs or field ice were encountered.

HER OFFICERS AND CREW

The number of persons on board the Coronet was 29, including sixteen sailors, five officers, steward, cook, mess-boy and five guests. The officers were Capt. C. P. Crosby; Navigator—T. B. C. Anderson; Mates—W. A. Whittier and Otto Peterson; Boatswain—Augustus Bergholm. The advantage gained by the Coronet at the start increased the confidence of those on board in both boat and skippers. It was the first time that Captain Crosby had ever participated in a yacht race of any kind. He freely admitted he feared Captain Samuels, of the Dauntless, with his past experience, would succeed in crossing the starting line somewhat ahead. How needless these apprehensions were is already known. It is not too much to say that in his maneuvering he displayed more judgment and tact than is usually seen in

RACES NEAR NEW YORK.

After taking anchor on board, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the start, he, off Owl's Head, was surveying the water and verifying the position of buoys 17 and 19, between which she must pass. After the proper signal had been made from the judges, and when the preparatory signal was given the Coronet was in reach up with her head towards the Battery. Crosby held the wheel and by his side was Captain Anderson, watch in hand, counting the seconds. Seven minutes from the time of the first signal Crosby ordered the helm "hard a' lee;" to bring the boat's head around. She was under fifty seconds in her stays, and then fairly flew before a strong northerly wind. As it had been arranged that the starting signal would be given ten minutes after the preparatory signal it seemed probable that the Coronet would reach the line fully a minute before the time for the second signal, when it would be necessary to go about, thus causing a considerable loss of time. Crosby was equal to the emergency, however. When he realized what was imminent he spilled the wind out of the sheets by a flat aft, bringing the big schooner almost to a standstill. When the

SIGNAL WAS FINALLY GIVEN

he paid out sheet fore and aft and ran up the square sail, forestaysail and topsails, and in 40 seconds had the Coronet across the line. The Dauntless it will be remembered was off Gowanus, nearly a mile away, with her stern toward the judge's boat. Every possible canvas was spread to the Coronet, as she sped through the Narrows at the rate of 13 miles an hour, surrounded by tugs, steamers and yachts. Once or twice when under the lee of the high lands it seemed as though the opponent was gaining ground rapidly, but when the wind filled the sails again she left the Dauntless further astern than at the start. Fortwane Channel having been followed to the ocean, Sandy Hook light house bore to the west by south and the open sea portion of the trip began. The course laid down was east by south. The sky was clear and the breeze, which had veered around to the northwest was freshened. The excursion boat, Bay Ridge, was the only one of the fleet of steamers to accompany the racing yachts as far as Sandy Hook lightship turned back. At about 3:40 p. m., the relative position of the schooners was nearly the same as when they passed through the Narrows and the two steering the same course. The wind was now greatly increased; a heavy sea was running. Abeam, the balloon and sky sails, and topsails, on both the boats were taken, in about the same moment.

THEN THE DAUNTLESS DROPPED ASTERN

rapidly, and at 5 o'clock was, with hull down, six miles away. She had changed her course to the southeast and just before darkness set in only her topmasts were visible. The first Sunday was marked as were seven of the succeeding days by a gale which came from the northeast. It suffered height, although fairly moderate, it was accompanied by a strong head sea, which made the yacht labor heavily. The waves frequently broke over her bows, but she proved herself to be buoyant as a cork, and recovering quickly from the added weight caused by the shipping of one heavy cargo of water on her decks, she would meet and mount the next wave as easily and

AS GRACEFULLY AS A SWAN.

The only damage sustained was the parting of an iron twin buckle on the starboard bobstay. This was quickly repaired with double block buckle. To five of the fresh water sailors, who had taken passage in the saloon the movements of the yacht seemed somewhat erratic and one man who had traveled over deep water enough to entitle him to be called a son of Neptune, quickly succumbed to seasickness. Early in the afternoon the gale abated and was succeeded by a light, puffy breeze from the northwest and light intermittent rains. The sea continued high and prevented carrying off the air spread of canvas, owing to the heavy strain it would entail on the mast on quick lurches. Navigation under observations showed in 22 hours, 33 minutes and 37 seconds, which had actually elapsed between the time of start and Sunday noon, the Coronet had sailed 248 nautical miles. Her position was 39° 51° north lat, and 68° 41° west. The long succeeding day was a busy one for the sailors. Both watches were on deck during part of the 24 hours. The wind was so light, puffy and capricious that it required almost continual changing of sails and hauling of sheets.

THE SEA CONTINUED TURBULENT

and the yacht oft times rolled so violently as to threaten the stability of her spars. The pressure of wind against the main sail was not sufficient to hold the gaff steady, and when it appeared, probably early in the morning, that the swaying gaff would carry away most of the head sail. It was now that the immense square sail did good service, for when spread to counterbalance the deficiency of the canvas astern, it carried the yacht along faster and lightened her much and prevented her from taking such quantities of water on deck, as when under the main sail boom, when used to spread its foot to windward. It was, however, found to be impracticable in a heavy beam sea owing to its jamming saddle at the foremast and it was unshipped. Towards sunset water the became smooth and all sails were again set. The days following were similar to these. Early Monday afternoon a North German Lloyd steamer eastward bound passed southward, near enough to distinguish the yacht's code flags. The distance covered from Sunday noon to Monday noon was 202 miles; to Tuesday noon, 208 miles; and to Wednesday noon 208. At noon, Thursday, she had sailed 218.6 miles in 24 hours and was in latitude 49° 34 min. and longitude 28° 12 min. 06 sec. Saturday latitude 50° 51 min., longitude 15° 06 min., 5 sec. Mizzenhead on the southwest

COAST OF IRELAND

was sighted at 6:21 in the morning, and at 7:40 Fastness light bore north northwest, 9 miles away. The yacht was bowling along under light sails at the rate of 12 knots. The weather was clear and warm and a gradual unfolding of the beautiful scenery along the Irish coast presented a picture which was much admired by those on board. At 8:57 Galley Head was abeam and then the Cork pilot boat Columbia, hove in sight. At 10:08, when the yacht was abreast of the Seven Heads, the pilot, Robert Walsh, came on board with the news that the Coronet was the

FIRST TO ARRIVE.

Along the coast and going into the harbor scores of vessels of all kinds were passed and all dipped their ensigns to the winner, and the crews of all cheered. At 1:30 the Coronet's anchor was dropped off the Cork Yacht Club House.

THE DAUNTLESS LATE.

LONDON, March 27.—The Coronet people believe that the Dauntless will be 24 to 30 hours late in arriving. Capt. Anderson says the weather was the worst he ever experienced in all his 174 Atlantic passages.

HE GOES FOR HIM.

Bush, the owner of the Coronet says he will challenge the Dauntless to race back to New York.

THE DAUNTLESS ARRIVES.

LONDON, March 28.—The Dauntless passed Galic head at 1:10 this morning.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE.

Latest News from Kamloops and Vicinity—Several Deaths.

Thomas Rodley, Esq., after a three months' visit in the east, has returned to Kamloops. While there he visited some of the largest agricultural houses, and purchased a large stock of machinery, with the intention of going into business.

On Monday last an old man named Dott was killed on the track near Revelstoke. He was supposed to have been under the influence of liquor.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Megaw, returned from Ottawa last week.

James Million, a railroad man, who had been working at Notch hill, was found beside the track, about a half a mile above French Bob's. He left the camp sick, about two months ago, and started for the hospital at Kamloops. In his pockets were found $25.45 in cash, a time check for 26¼ days work, and fragements of what was apparently a letter to the hospital physician. An inquest was held and a "verdict of death from sickness and exposure" was returned. His friends are said to reside at Wroxeter, Ont.

Carne's Creek has 15 men at work, and they are expected to realize a handsome profit.

McCullough's Creek wants a post office. The nearest office is Revelstoke, a distance of 65 miles.

Mr. Hagan brought in from the Mission Creek mines some very fine specimens of Mission Creek gold. The Hydraulic Company have made extensive preparations for operations this spring. Confidence is strong that the yield will be liberal. The company have gone to considerable expense, and deserve success. Quite a number of miners are scattered along the Creek—some of them evidently doing pretty well.

Mr. Martin's efforts in the Legislature to provide irrigation for the large tract of fine agricultural lands in the Interior, will be appreciated by his constituents and others.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

Hon. Hugh Nelson is Sworn in this Afternoon.

The Hon. Hugh Nelson was sworn in on Monday at 3 o'clock, as Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia, by Sir M. B Begbie, Chief Justice. Besides the Chief Justice, Hon. Justices Crease, McCreight and Walkem occupied seats on the bench, while Attorney-General Davie and the members of the bar, in their professional robes and wigs, were in attendance, besides most of the members of the legislature and a number of leading citizens. Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Walkem and Miss Rhodes were also present. The commission was read by Mr. J. C. Prevost, Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the oath was then administered by the venerable Chief Justice, after which the new Lieutenant Governor received the warm congratulations of those present. Lieut. Gov. Nelson entered upon his duties the moment the oath was administered.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Saturday, March 26.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 p. m.

RAILWAY SUBSIDY.

Hon. Mr. Robson presented a message from the Lieut.-Governor, with a bill accompanying the same, granting aid to the Okanagan and Shuswap Railway.

PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said he had been wilfully misrepresented by the *Colonist* in regard to his action on the game bill. He had spoken and voted against the second reading, of which there was no reference in the paper referred to. There was, however, an item stating that he had shirked the vote on the Sunday clause, which was untrue. There were twelve members absent at the same time, but not one of the names of the other members had been mentioned.

Mr. Allen complained that not a word of his speeches for the past ten days had appeared in THE TIMES. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dunsmuir said he was daily attacked by THE TIMES and got fat on it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Grant said no member had a right to complain at not being reported as had the member for Lillooet. He had often been left severely alone and often misreported, but it was only when something was said that misrepresented the speaker that an honorable gentleman should rise to a question of privilege.

Mr. Prior said the *Colonist* had misreported him in respect to football and cricket matches on Sunday. He had not said anything about races on Sunday.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Semlin asked as to what day the House was likely to prorogue.

Hon. Mr. Robson said there was a desire to get through as rapidly as possible. The expectation was that the prorogation will take place on Wednesday next.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Mr. Semlin introduced a bill to amend the Legal Professions Act, 1884, which was read a first time.

PROFESSIONS ACT.

Mr. Bole introduced a bill to amend the British Professions Act, 1886. Read a first time.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By permission of the House Mr. Allen withdrew his bill to amend the Public School Act. He promised to bring it up next session.

SUPPLY.

The Supply bill was passed through committee and read a third time and passed.

LOAN BILL.

Hon. Mr. Robson moved that the bill authorizing a loan of $1,000,000 be read a second time.

Hon. Mr. Beaven said the experience of the past did not warrant the House in passing this bill. Notwithstanding that the government had a large revenue and had sold all the property they could, they were now $400,000 in debt. They have sold lands reserved since the days of the H. B. Co., they had sold the drydock, and the lands at Vancouver—converted everything into cash and spent it all. Still there was nothing to show for the enormous expenditure. The roads of the province were in a worse condition than ever. The facts proved that the government was totally unfit to administer the affairs. He moved in amendment: That this House has not sufficient confidence in the government to entrust it with authority to negotiate a loan of one million dollars."

Mr. Bole seconded the motion. He said the sins of omission and commission on the part of the government were so great that it was unnecessary for him to enlarge upon the subject. The government would be in debt in June next $400,000, and he considered it proper that he should, by supporting the motion, enter his protest against the wasteful extravagance of the government. It was proposed to borrow a million dollars, $500,000 of which was requisite to pay present liabilities, while $200,000 was promised to the Okanagan & Shuswap Railway. The loan, when negotiated, would no doubt be used by the government to keep a solid majority at their back. For these reasons he was of opinion that the government should not be entrusted with the one million dollars.

Mr. Allen was surprised to hear the leader of the opposition complain of the state of the roads and bridges. In 1876, when that gentleman was chief commissioner, the roads were impassable. The road above Yale was such that no team dare attempt to start from Yale to the upper country, and the traders of Yale petitioned and prayed the honorable gentleman to at once open the Yale road. Getting an unsatisfactory answer the teamsters could not wait any longer, and the first team to go up the Yale road was dumped into the Fraser river. In 1881 the appropriation by the Beaven government was $2,498. In 1884, under the present government, it was $11,762; in 1885, $10,611; in 1886, $19,906.

Mr. Ladner spoke in favor of the amendment, and pointed out that the public funds were not distributed in a fair and equitable way. The roads in the New Westminster district were in a terrible condition, and so bad that if produce was raised it could not be taken to market. Nothing had been placed upon the estimates for colonization roads on the mainland, although subsidies were to be granted to the Shuswap and Athabasca roads.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the amount of the indebtedness in June next will be $325,000 and not $400,000 as had been stated. At the end of the fiscal year 1887-8, the amount would be $517,000.

Mr. Orr agreed with the amendment. More than half of the loan would go to pay the debts of the province; while the grants to railways and mining companies will leave only about $240,000 of the loan for the ordinary requirements of the province. Seeing that these sums were already anticipated, he was opposed to giving the government authority to borrow so much money.

Mr. Martin said no portion of the $200,000 to be given to the Okanagan Railway would be expended this year. It might be five years before the whole sum was expended.

Mr. Semlin considered it manifest that the tax-paying power of the province was not increasing relative to the expenditure, and that the time would not be long until we would have to resort to direct taxation. The increased revenues were confined principally to the municipalities, which collect and expend their own taxes, and none of them were self-sustaining. If the large expenditures continue, there was nothing left for British Columbia than to become a beggar at the door of the Dominion for better terms. The government, however, apart from this consideration, was incapable of administering the finances of the province, and for these reasons he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Turner said there had been a steady increase in the revenue of the province, and he believed the government were doing the proper steps to encourage the [illegible] for the [illegible] of the province. He was [illegible] the amendment.

Mr. Turner said there had been a steady increase in the revenue of the province, and he believed the government were doing the proper steps to encourage the [illegible] for the [illegible] of the province. He was [illegible] the amendment.

Mr. Dunsmuir said the government was [illegible] the [illegible] of the province. He was [illegible] the amendment.

Mr. Grant said he was not prepared to dispute the necessity of borrowing money, but would dispute that the government was capable of expending it. The Provincial Secretary had said that the shortage in June, 1887-8, would be $517,000, but he (Grant) would hazard the statement that at that time it would be nearer $700,000. The hon. Minister of Finance had shown how utterly unfit he was to handle the finances of the province by stating that $8,000 in round numbers would pay the loan of $500,000 in thirty years, and double that sum for the million dollars. The Attorney-General and the member for Nanaimo had said at that time that the statement was correct, although any school boy knew better. (Hear, hear.) He was prepared to show that not one dollar of the $250,000 had been expended on the mainland over the ordinary revenue to which it was entitled. He had heard from supporters of the government that the Provincial Secretary was the only bugbear in the party and they intended getting rid of him as soon as possible. Mr. Turner said there had been a steady increase, but who was there that would not expect that? But the increase in revenue was not commensurate with the increase in population and the blame must rest on the government. The districts had been unduly favored, and he would impress upon the government the propriety of a more equitable distribution. He agreed that the quartz interest was of great importance, and if the province was ever to amount to anything it was as a mineral country, and hence it was the duty of the House to encourage quartz mining by every reasonable means in its power. Believing that the government was not capable of disbursing the projected loan—knowing that they had favored certain districts to the disadvantage of others—he was opposed to granting them power to borrow one million dollars.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Dunsmuir, McLeese and Anderson, and on a division being taken the amendment moved by Mr. Beaven was lost. The House went into committee on the bill and at 6 o'clock rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned at 6 p. m.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

MONDAY, March 25.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

LOAN BILL.

The House went into committee on the $1,000,000 loan bill.

Mr. Anderson advocated placing the loan on the Victoria market first and thus give our own people an opportunity of investing in the debentures. After sixty days, if not all taken up, the balance could be placed in London.

Hon. Mr. Robson said the attempt was made some years ago and had failed. If the suggestion were adopted it would again prove a failure, and things would come to a deadlock, as $350,000 was required immediately.

Mr. John said there was a gentleman in the city who was prepared to give the government a million or five millions at 4 per cent. The interest on these bonds ought to be kept in the province.

Mr. Ladner strongly advocated a domestic loan.

The bill was passed and reported complete to the House and read a third time and passed.

SHUSWAP RAILWAY.

Attorney-General Davie explained that it had been represented to the government that if this railway were constructed a district containing 240,000 acres of land available for agriculture, which is capable of raising all the wheat required by the province. It has been computed that the road will cost, with equipment, $1,370,180, or about $25,000 or $26,000 per mile. The company will require further assistance from the Dominion Government. The bill contained a clause suspending its operation, which was due to the desire of the government to acquire further information as to the *bona fides* of the reports which had been made to the government in respect to the district and the estimated cost of the road.

The second reading was carried by 22 to 1—Mr. Bole voting against.

Mr. T. Davie moved to add a clause to the effect "that this subsidy is granted on condition that no Chinese will be employed upon the works or about the undertaking."

Mr. Grant had reason to know that if the clause was inserted the road would not go on, and believing that to be a fact, he had no hesitation in voting it down. If the works do not go on, the white people in that district would suffer, and while agreeing with the principle of discouraging Chinese, he was not prepared to introduce the clause into the present case.

Mr. T. Davie suggested that a larger bonus be given the company, and that the clause be permitted to go in.

Mr. Vernon was opposed to hampering the company, who had built the dry dock without Chinese.

The Attorney-General felt perplexed how to vote, but considering it of paramount importance that the road should be constructed, and having regard to the promise of the contractors, he would vote for the exclusion of the clause.

Mr. Dunsmuir said if there was anything more about this Chinese question he would introduce a bill to exclude Chinese from the canneries and the coal mines, which would be the greatest blow British Columbia ever received.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 11 to 9, and the bill was passed through committee and read a third time and passed.

The House then took recess until 8:20.

TUESDAY, March 29.

The Speaker took the chair at 11 a. m.

Attorney General Davie said that in consequence of the death of the leader of the government it was proposed to adjourn the House until Friday, the funeral taking place on Thursday. In regard to the relations of the deceased to his colleagues—the Hon. Mr. Robson and himself—they had always been characterized by straightforwardness and honesty. His efforts in behalf of his adopted country was best shown by the position to which he had attained, and the earnest desire he had always evinced to further its best interests. Although an island member, it was one of his sincerest wishes to aid in the development of Cariboo and in the construction of a railway, if not by Dominion, then by provincial enterprise. The work of his department was characterized by assiduity; he was there early and late, and if business was ever behind it was on account of the multiplicity of duties he had to perform and not owing to neglect on his part. There was nothing of idleness in his composition, and to the faithful discharge of the duties of his position was very probably due the development of the disease which finally carried him off. The House has lost one of its best members and the country one of its best citizens. He could not trust himself to say more and moved the following resolution:

"This House also desires to extend to the bereaved widow its heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this her hour of trial."

Hon. Mr. Beaven seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Davie moved that when the House adjourns, it stand adjourned until Friday next.

Mr. Bole said he had had no parliamentary contact with the honorable gentleman whose death was deplored on both sides of the House, but he had heard enough to know that we had lost one of our most worthy citizens—one whose place for years to come it will be hard to fill. The deceased gentleman had become a leading authority in the Legislature, but however much his loss was to be regretted as a parliamentary leader, it is still more to be deplored that the hand of death has been directed by Providence to one who leaves a widow and orphans to mourn his loss. Although they differed in politics, he (Mr. B.) believed the deceased had ever been actuated by a high sense of honor and honesty, and that he had ever been influenced by the sincerest convictions of right. At the early age of 41, and in the vigorous bloom of manhood, the country and his family have been called upon to deplore his loss. The resolution but feebly expresses the feelings of the House towards the late premier, and they were but doing that which they should do in adjourning the House and giving his remains a public funeral. It would be but a small recognition of the services of the deceased.

The Attorney-General moved that the House adjourn until Friday at 2 p. m., which was carried.

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It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

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THREE OPERATIONS OF CRUSHING

The Weekly Times.

Friday, April 1, 1887.

A FIFTEEN-NUMBERED JOURNAL.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

To-day THE TIMES publishes the full text of the able and exhaustive judgment delivered by His Lordship Hon. Mr. Justice WALKEM of the Supreme Court, in the case of JOHNSON, WALKER & FLETT, vs. BRADEN, SAYWARD and others. The judgment, so far as it relates to a mechanics' lien, and to orders which we have have always understood to be drafts, or bills, will be of special interest to every business man, property-holder and mechanic. The doctrine of the English courts, that a document worded like the order referred to by Mr. Justice WALKEM, is not a money order or draft, but an assignment of a debt, which the person drawn upon as debtor, must pay, whether he accepts or not, and whether, as the judgment states, he likes it or not, is quite new here, as a matter of practical experience, although such has been the law for a long period. As put in the judgment A. contracts with B, and may find that he will have to reckon with C., who has been no party to the contract. The prevailing opinion that a mechanic or other person, must register a statement of his claim, or order to secure a lien on property for materials supplied for a building, or work done on it, is shown to be wrong. This will prove a boon to the mechanic, as in nine cases out of ten he is tripped up on some technicality and loses his lien, and possibly all his earnings. The principle of the lien law, as stated by the learned judge, may be summarized in a few words: The mechanic, workman or person supplying goods, or labor, for or on a building has, from the moment he does so, a lien on the building and land connected with it, for the amounts due to him without registering any document, provided he brings suit to enforce his lien within thirty days and registers a certificate thereof in the Land Registry Office. If he fails to bring his action within thirty days, he will lose his lien. The lien, for instance, of a workman, or of a person supplying materials, takes effect when the work is done and the materials are delivered, according to the particular agreement applicable to either; and the lien is not postponed until the building is finished, but commences at once. We recommend our readers to give this able judgment a careful perusal, for in it will be found much that is instructive and of practical advantage.

ASSISTING QUARTZ MINING.

The Attorney General, on Friday, brought down a bill for the encouragement of quartz mining. It provides that the province may guarantee the repayment of loans to quartz mining companies, to the extent of $60,000, but of not more than $20,000 to any one company. The guarantee shall not be for more than fifty per cent. of the actual cash expended by the company in the development of the lode, and no guarantee will be given to a company that has not expended $25,000 on its mine, nor until the mine has been reported by a mining engineer appointed by the Government and paid by the company. To secure a guarantee, a company must be free from debt and its property unencumbered. Authority is also asked in the bill to grant bonuses to mines partly developed, for amounts up to $12,000, but not to exceed in all $60,000. Only companies that have erected mills or smelting works, capable of treating or reducing not less than twenty tons of ore per day can receive bonuses, which may be paid to them after 2,400 tons of ore have been reduced. The amount of bonus cannot exceed twenty-five per cent. of the actual expenditure on mill or works. The above are the main features of the bill, which may be modified or extended before passing. On the general principle, of assisting the infant industry of quartz mining, the House will be unanimous, but the alternative policy of granting a bonus instead of a guarantee may possibly be objected to. A company that has expended $50,000 on works would certainly never apply for a five year guarantee on $20,000 when it can have $12,000 outright for the asking. However, the bill has yet to be explained and will no doubt be made as workable as possible. Our future is so dependent on quartz mining, that any earnest attempt to foster and encourage the enterprise must meet with the approval of our people. This is really the only measure of importance submitted by the government this session.

WOMEN AS TRUSTEES.

The bill to amend the school act, now before the Legislature, was yesterday shorn of one of its most important clauses, which was introduced on the second reading by the misguided gallant who represents Esquimalt. The clause in question made women, otherwise qualified as house-holders or free-holders, eligible as trustees the same as men. The junior member for Victoria City (Mr. THEODORE DAVIE), who is credited with entertaining a morbid dislike to petticoats, moved to expunge the clause and on a vote being taken he succeeded in carrying a majority of the House with him. The chairman of the Victoria school board, Mr. HIGGINS, will consequently be denied the anticipated pleasure of presiding at meetings of trustees composed partly of ladies and partly of gentlemen.

THE MILLION LOAN.

The bill to authorize the government to borrow one million dollars, provides that the debentures shall bear interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and redeemable in thirty years from the 1st day of July, 1887. The debentures shall be for £100, and with the interest will be made payable at the bank of British Columbia London. With this money in their hands and the usual bank overdrafts, the government hope to tide over the next three years. Then, when they have [illegible] the province, the people will probably [illegible] kick them out, like [illegible] ed the barn door [illegible] stolen.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Important Judgment Delivered by Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem.

A Case of Interest to Every Trader, Mechanic and Property Owner.

SUPREME COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Walkem.)

JOHNSON, WALKER, AND FLETT,
vs. *Plaintiffs*,
JOHN BRADEN AND OTHERS,
Defendants.

This is an interpleader issue, which was lately tried, by consent, before me, without a jury. It arose out of an action on a building contract, brought by the present plaintiffs, (as sub-contractors), to enforce a mechanic's lien against C. B. Robelee, the contractor, and Messrs. Norris and Yates, as owners, respectively, of the house and land mentioned in the contract.

By the contract, Robelee agreed to build a house for Norris, and complete it by the 30 h of September last, under a penalty of $4 for each day's delay thereafter. The price was $4,500; and the last instalment of $1,125 (with which we have alone to deal) was made payable 31 days after completion, and also subject to conditions which will be considered further on. The building was not completed until October 30—thus involving a month's delay with consequent penalties of $120. The instalment would not, consequently, fall due until the 30th of November.

During the progress of the building, Robelee was supplied with labor and materials by the pla ntiffs and defendants, respectively, for which he owed the plaintiffs $883.94; and the defendants collectively, $910 50. Within four days after the completion of the building, and, therefore, nearly a month before the last instalment would mature, Robelee gave the defendants the following orders on Norris:

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1, 1886.

FRED. NORRIS, Esq.:
Please pay to Dobbs the sum of $110 and charge the same to my account.
C. B. ROBELEE.
For painting your house.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 1, 1886.

FRED. NORRIS, Esq.:
Please pay to McKillican & Anderson the sum of $140, on account of stairs in your house, and charge the same to my account.
C. B. ROBELEE.

VICTORIA, Nov. 3, 1886.

F. NORRIS:
Please pay to Mr. Sayward the sum of $350 for material furnished in the construction of your house and charge the same to my account.
C. B. ROBELEE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 3, 1886.

To FRED. NORRIS, Esq.:
Please give Mr. Braden one hundred and fifty dollars ($150.) and charge the same to my account of residence.
C. B. ROBELEE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 3, 1886.

MR. F. NORRIS:
Please pay to the Albion Iron Works [Lim.] the sum of $160.50 and charge the same to my account for grates, etc., supplied on your house.
C. B. ROBELEE.

These orders were presented to, and left with Norris on their dates, and in the sequence in which I have placed them. Norris was asked, but refused to accept them. He said, however, he would keep them and pay them if any money should be found coming to Robelee.

About an hour after the last order had been so left, the plaintiffs notified Norris that

THEY CLAIMED A LIEN

for the materials supplied to Robelee, and they also instituted legal proceedings the same day to enforce it. With respect to the orders, the defendants submitted at the trial that they were absolute assignments *pro tanto* of Norris' indebtedness to Robelee, and were governed by sub-section 6, of section 3, of the Judicature Act, which is as follows:

"Any absolute assignment by writing "under the hand of the assignor for any "debt or other legal chose in action, of "which express notice in writing shall have "been given to the debtor or other "person from whom the assignor would "have been entitled to receive or claim "such debt or chose in action shall be "and be deemed to have been effectual in "law (subject to all equities which would "have been entitled to priority over the "right of the assignee if this act had not "passed) to pass and transfer the legal "right to such debt or chose in action "from the date of such notice and all "legal and other remedies for the same, "and the power to give a good discharge "for the same without the concurrence of "the assignor," &c.

The plaintiffs' counsel contended:

1st. That they were not assignments of debts, but were imperfect money orders or bills, which imposed no liability on Norris, for want of acceptance, and no charge in any event, upon any money in his hands belonging to Robelee.

And 2nd—That if they were assignments they were inoperative, as no written notice of them had been given to Norris, as required by the section quoted, and as instanced in Brice v. Bannerman (3 Q. B. D. 569,) where the notice was by a distinct document.

I confess that, were it not for clear decisions to the contrary, which are binding here, I should have considered some, at least, of the instruments to be money orders.

The document, for instance, in favor of Dobbs is a very common form of money order requiring acceptance; but the words at the foot "for painting your house" when taken in conjunction with the direction by Robelee to Norris to charge the $110 to his account, viz., "the residence account," as explained in evidence, make the document, according to the authorities, an equitable assignment of a debt of $110 payable by Norris out of a special fund, *i. e.*, the *contract price* of the house, when due to Robelee. The same remarks apply to the wording of the other orders, *e.g.* "for grates," etc., "stairs," "material," etc., "for your house." Braden's order is the clearest assignment, as it is made payable by Robelee out of "my account of residence;" that is, out of a special of limited fund. Now, it is a matter of common business knowledge that an instrument intended as a note or bill is neither one nor the other, if made payable out of a special or limited fund, as Braden's order is, or upon a contingency, such, for instance, as the arrival of a certain ship. The reason is that the fund may not be sufficient or may not exist at all, and the ship may never arrive; and certainty as to the time of payment is essential to a bill or note.

It has been decided that no form of words is necessary to constitute a valid assignment of a debt; nor is acceptance, or assent to pay it, by the debtor needed to give it effect. If the debtor owes the money he must pay it to the person to whom the debt may have been transferred, whether he likes it or not. It may be inconvenient or disagreeable to do so, but it is the law. In Brice vs. Bannerman Lord Justice Bramwell, observes: "It does seem to me a strange "thing and hard on a man, that he should "enter into a contract with another, and "then find that because that other has "entered into some contract with a third, "he, the first man, is" sometimes! "unable "to do that which is reasonable and just "he should do for his own good. But the "law seems to be so; and any one who "enters into a contract with A must do "so with the understanding that it may "be the person with whom he will have "to reckon."

The following documents, which I have selected, out of several that I have examined, on account of their close resemblance to Robelee's orders, were respectively held, in Garner vs. Hayes (10 O. A. R. 24), and in Farquhar vs. City of Toronto (12 Grant 126) not to be money orders or bills needing acceptance, but valid, equitable assignments of debts:

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1880.

To THOMAS HAYES, Esq.:
Please pay W. G. Garner $211.64, for lumber used in your house, one month after the building is finished and oblige.
T. MILTON.

TORONTO, Aug. 5, 1884.

To MR. MCCORD:
Chamberlain of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.
Pay Mr. James Farquhar the sum of $178 due from me to him on account of work done at Registrar's office in Court street.
R. STONEY.

In view of these instances, and of other decided cases, and particularly of those referred to in Hyall vs. Rowles (L. C. Eq.), I feel justified in deciding that all the orders signed by Robelee were

VALID ASSIGNMENTS

of the debts they represented; and although the money to which they related would not be due for nearly a month after their dates, still they would be effectual, as they were transfers by Robelee of his interest on the *contract price* as far as they went (see also Brice vs. Bannerman and Buck vs. Robson in 3 Q.B.D.) But, like all such assignments, they were subject to all pre-existing equities which Norris had, under his contract;—for instance his prior right to deduct from the instalment, when due, the penalties incurred by Robelee for delays;—his prior right to pay off any liens, and deduct their amount, also, as provided by the following clause:

"The contractor (Robelee) will pay and satisfy all dues and demands for work, labor, and materials in the premises, and protect the proprietor" (Norris) "and all his estate, right, title, and interest, in the land and premises from registration of any lien or liens under the Mechanics Lien Act of 1879 and amendments thereto, and if default shall be made in this condition, the proprietor may pay and satisfy the amount of any lien or liens, if registered, and all expenses in the premises, and deduct the same from any amount payable, or to become payable, to the contractor by virtue hereof."

This provision was not for Robelee's benefit, but for Norris' protection. It clearly means that Robelee thereby undertook to pay his sub-contractors, and, in case of default, to leave any moneys, coming to him, available to Norris to enable him to relieve his property from any liens arising out of such default. Robelee's right to the money when due would, therefore, be so far, subordinate or secondary to Norris'; and, independently of the rule of law just stated, that the right of the defendants, as assignees of Robelee, would be subject to Norris' prior equities as between him and Robelee, their rights, as *sub-contractors*, could stand no higher than Robelee's as contractor. Their rights grew out of his, and were therefore limited by his; hence their rights, for instance under the clause of the contract quoted, were subject to Norris', for, as a matter of law, they were presumed to have known, and ought to have known, the character of the contract upon which their sub-contracts were based. (See Phillips on Mechanics' Liens S. 272; and Forhan v. Lalonde 27, Grant 604.)

Again, section 12 makes every lien a charge on 10 per cent. of the contract price under conditions, which, if complied with by the plaintiffs, would give Norris a right, prior to any rights Robelee or his assignees might have, to protect himself against the charge, by insisting on its being extinguished out of the contract monies in hand. If he should fail to do so, he would run the risk of being compelled to pay the amount twice. Now, Norris has never abandoned any of these rights, nor has he waived them by depositing the money in dispute in court, as he was ordered to pay it in, but without prejudice, as I stated at the time, to any rights that he might be found entitled to. The pleadings were in such a confused state that it was difficult to see what other order to make; and I now think, after full knowledge of the case, that it was the best order that could have been made. The amount paid in was $1125, less the penalties of $120, making $1005. Norris' right to deduct the penalties was never questioned; why should not his other rights, standing, as they do, upon the same footing, be allowed? It cannot be fairly suggested that he has had any opportunity of exercising them, for, from the moment his building was completed, and hence for nearly a month before the money now in dispute was due, he has been harrassed by the present litigation and by adverse claims upon the money—and all through Robelee's breach of contract, and not from any fault of his own.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

We now come to the plaintiff's case, and necessarily to the consideration of the Mecanics' Lien Act, 1879, as amended in 1883.

In the first place, the plaintiffs claim that they have a lien on Norris' house, and the land connected with it, and also a charge, amounting to 10 per cent., (or $450) on the contract price, as security for payment of their account of $883.94 against the contractor, Robelee. Their claim depends upon sections 3, 12 and 21 of the Statute. Sections 3 and 21, when read together, provide, in effect, that every mechanic or other person shall, by virtue of being employed upon a building, or furnishing materials for it, have a lien or charge upon it, and the land connected with it, without any preliminary registration of a statement of claim, provided he institutes an action to enforce the lien and registers a certificate thereof in the Land Registry office within 30 days. (See Walker v. Walton I. O. A. R. 583.) By sec. 12 "the lien shall also operate as a charge on ten per cent of the price to be paid by 'the owner' up to ten days after completion of the work, in respect of which such lien exists, or of the delivery of the materials and no longer, unless notice in writing be given, "of the lien by the person claiming it, to the owner of the building &c. The plaintiffs further claim that they have complied with the conditions of the above sections, and are therefore entitled to payment of their lien in full, out of the fund in court, as it was deposited to abide the result of this action on the only issue tried, viz: "Who is entitled to the money, the lien-holders or order-holders?" At the trial, the plaintiffs proved their account, and showed that it arose from a written contract which they made with Robelee in July last, to supply him with certain specified building materials for Norris' house in consideration of a lump sum of $1200. The materials were to be delivered in parcels as Robelee wanted them. The last parcel was delivered ten days before the house was completed, that is to say, on the 20th October last. According to a well-known rule, this date would, in contemplation of law, be the date on which all the materials were delivered; as the contract would only then be completed, and the price for all fully earned. As the date of completion, it would therefore be the date from which the lien would take effect, by virtue of sections 3 and 12, on the real estate, and on the contract price. Possibly the lien existed sooner, but I have not to decide that point; besides it is immaterial here. Under section 12, notice of the lien should have been given to Norris within ten days "towards, to make it a charge on the $450; but it was not given till the 3rd of November, or 14 days afterwards; hence it was too late. The plaintiffs, however, entered their action to enforce their lien on the 3rd of November, and filed a certificate thereof on the 9th in the

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE.

They were, therefore, well within the 30 days (computing from Oct. 20th) allowed them for the purpose. But the certificate has been objected to on the ground that, though signed by the Registrar, the seal of the court was not attached to it. On enquiry, I find that it has been the practice of the Registrar to issue certificates in this manner, and that it has been the corresponding practice of the Registrar-General of Titles, to accept them, and to register or file them as valid certificates from the court. This practice was followed in the present case; but I must say I think it is a bad one, and should be abandoned. The object of registering the certificate is to give notice of the lien, to the public, and also to settle any questions of priority that might arise between different incumbrancers—nothing more. As the certificate has been registered, this object has been carried out. I do not feel justified, therefore, in holding that the absence of the seal has deprived the plaintiffs of their lien.

Objection has also been taken to the Statement of Claim filed by the plaintiffs under Sections 4 and 5 of the Act, inasmuch as it omits to state the *kind* of material furnished. I think the objection is a good one, and renders the Statement inoperative; but the filing of a S tatement of Claim is not imperative. It in no way creates the lien, nor is it necessary to sustain it. When properly framed and filed it gives the lien-holder the status of a purchaser, to the extent of his lien, on the property affected by it. In other words it further secures the lien; and this further security, together with the costs incidental to it, is all that the plaintiffs lose by the document being inoperative.

A review of the Ontario legislation, which led up to the Act from which ours has been taken, throws considerable light on this subject. At the trial, one of the main points relied upon by the defendants was, that as their orders were prior, on the 3d of November, to notice of the plaintiffs' Statement of Claim, they were prior to the plaintiffs' lien; but this conclusion is a mistake, for the lien was in existence, as I have said, on the 20th October (if not sooner) by virtue of Sec. 3 of the Act; that is, for twelve or fourteen days, at least, prior to the date of the orders.

For the several reasons given, I am clearly of the opinion that the plaintiffs have established their lien for $889.94 on the house and land in question, and have a claim, paramount to the claims of the defendants, for that amount, on the $1,005 deposited in Court. As by Sec. 16 of the Act, the plaintiffs represent, in this action, all other lien-holders of the same class, the title to the balance, of about $115 in Court, must remain unsettled until the rights of such lien-holders are determined (as they will be) in the original action. It might be suggested, that as Messrs. Norris and Yates are not parties to this action, they are not affected by this decision, so far as it declares that their property is subject to the plaintiffs' lien; but it must be borne in mind that the issue submitted to me for trial, was, "Who is entitled to the money in Court; the lien-holders or the order-holders?" and that such issue was submitted at their instance, and for their benefit, and necessarily involved two questions, viz: Whether the plaintiffs' lien was valid or not?—and I have decided that it was; And, next, whether, if valid, it should not be discharged in accordance with the terms of Norris' contract, out of the money which he has paid into Court?—and this I have also decided in favor of Norris. But, furthermore, as the money is to go to the plaintiffs and any other lien holders hereafter found entitled to it, *pari passu*, it will discharge all their liens *pro tanto*, and to that extent protect his property. The defendants have not shown a title, as yet, to any of the money. If, in the original action, it should hereafter appear that no claim, by reason of other liens, is established to the balance of $115, possibly it may be ordered to be paid to the defendants according to the priority of their orders. But I have no power to deal with such a question now.

I think both parties to this action were warranted in having a judicial decision on the questions submitted, as they are new here and of considerable importance. Therefore, in directing judgment to be entered for the plaintiffs, I do so without costs.

A Swine Bill.

Mr. John's bill, prohibiting swine from running at large on public roads, passed a second reading yesterday and will become law. Its operation may possibly be confined to the island, as there are many districts in the interior where the meditative pig can make his home on the highway without any serious impediment to travelers or loss of pachydermal dignity. But in the neighborhood of Victoria the peripatetic swine is a terrible nuisance, which should be suppressed. Mr. John is deserving of the thanks of the district and of Victoria for his efforts, which will undoubtedly be successful, to banish the festive and filthy swine from the public drives to pens or enclosures, from which they should never have been allowed to stray. The bill provides that any swine found on public roads may be arrested and detained, the owner finds $1, or in default the animal sold. A second offence will incur a penalty of $2.50, and in addition the following charges will be imposed: For making arrest, $2.50; each day's detention; 25c; every notice, $1.00, and every sale $2.50. With such a law in force it will be cheaper for swine owners to build pig-styes.

Cape Flattery Telegraph.

Mr. W. J. Powell, Supt. of the Nesh Bay Indian agency, has informed the Tacoma *Ledger* that the government telegraph line between Port Angeles and Tatoosh Island, upon which Cape Flattery lighthouse is located, has been discontinued, much to the regret of captains and steamboat men. Supt. Bell, of Port Angeles, received orders the latter part of last week to close the lines. Angeles is about sixty miles from the cape, and particularly to captains of tug boats is the closing up of the line a source of regret. Heretofore they could run into Nesh Bay and telegraph to any part of the country. Again at Port Townsend several times through the day weather reports were telegraphed from the cape, besides the arrival and departure of all ships and steamers rounding Cape Flattery.

A Railway Grant.

A bill brought into the House yesterday by the Attorney-General, proposes to grant to the Kootenay & Athabasca Railway Co. 300,000 acres of land and a right-of-way 200 feet in width. The land will be given in alternate rectangular blocks of two square miles each, along the line of railway, beginning at the southern boundary of the Dominion land reservation along the C. P. R. down to and on each side of Upper Kootenay Lake.

Gaspe Election.

TORONTO, March 23.—(Special to THE TIMES via the C. P. R. telegraph line.)—Jones, the Independent-Conservative candidate was yesterday elected in Gaspe by a small majority.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT

The Coercion Bill Discussed—Mr. Gladstone Speaks.

He Appeals to the Liberals for Ireland's Life and Happiness.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Coercion bill was resumed.

MR. GLADSTONE,

in the course of one of his most masterly speeches, said he had seen more Parliamentary life than any other man in the House, but he had never known of so grave a state of affairs. This was due to an extreme abuse of power by the majority, which, if persisted in would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The yoke thus put on the neck of the House would not be borne patiently. Heretofore in asking special legislation in dealing with crime in Ireland ministers found that the terrible prevalence of crime threatened social order. Was that the case now? The house had been told that the number of agrarian offenses prior to the passing of the foresters' coercion act exceeded the highest number since. Crime then was, however, of a different character from that which the government now sought to check. The present crime consisted in combining to secure a certain reduction. Never had any former coercion act been resisted by a majority of the members from Ireland. (Cheers.) Now there was a protest against coercion from an overwhelming majority of the Irish members. (Cheers.) Had the government any just claim for demanding coercion or urgency for a new repressive measure after appointing a commission to examine on the spot the land question and the evils arising from the land law? People aptly follow the example constantly set by others to see what they could make out of exclusive dealings. (Cheers.) The government had contracts which should not be broken yet. Balfour, while preaching the doctrine of the sanctity of of contracts, was going to introduce a bill breaking lease-hold contracts adjusted under the Land Act of 1882, just as judicial rents were. Of whatever nature the government measure should turn out to be it is the duty of Liberals, whether in the minority or majority, to refuse urgency. He trusted the people of England would see the Liberals united in opposing this alleged measure to the last stage, and that the Liberal members would deal out that justice to the government which is striking a blow at the life and happiness of Ireland and at the prosperity, contentment and unity of the Irish people.

CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKS.

LONDON, March 25.—In the Commons last evening Chamberlain condemned the attitude of those who, without knowing the nature of the bill, refused to give an opportunity to introduce or discuss it. Who was it that told them that Ireland blocked the way? This being admitted, why refuse the urgency for the bill? Experience showed them that former remedial measures had failed, and the condition of Ireland was as bad as ever. Admitting that the previous coercion acts had not removed discontentment, they could act in the maintenance of law and order. Admitting that the present disorder is only limited that is no reason why it should be allowed to continue or a reason why the machinery for the removal of intimidation so as to prevent committal of outrages is unnecessary. (Cheers.) He agreed it was the most urgent duty of the government to deal with the land question at the earliest possible moment. He thought the government unjustly accused, because it could not be expected to develop them. On a motion for urgency it would be better for the administration of justice to face the remedial measures announced. The Excuse Pay Bill was to secure tenants against the collection of excessive rents. He hoped the government would press the remedial bill in the House of Lords, so it could pass the House of Commons before the Crimes bill. If the land bill made undue demands on the British tax-payers he should himself protest. There ought to be no difficulty in dealing with the whole of these great subjects during the present session. Could the House reasonably ask more? He referred the House to the action in 1882 as a precedent for asking procedure for the Crimes bill. He believed nobody would deny that secret societies existed in Ireland. It is still his own opinion that no remedial measures would have any chance of success, whilst the National League was supreme. (Ministerial cheers.) The government would not fulfill their duty if they failed to protect the mass of the people in their rights as citizens. He concluded by quoting from speeches by Messrs. Gladstone and Morley to show that both were in harmony with the cause now pursued by the government and which he trusted the majority of the people approved.

HEALEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Healey, in remarking that he had just heard for the first time the real object of the Crimes Bill, said he would be delighted if the government would suppress the National league, because this would relieve the Irish members of a great responsibility, and the people would then conduct the agrarian movement for themselves. Suppress league, by all mens" said Healy; "even stop the public speaking, but in the latter event the Parnellites will leave to the government the responsibility for the blood that might be spilled." Healy wanted Chamberlain to explain how parliament could pass any Land Purchase bill without involving the Imperial credit.

On motion being made to adjourn, Hon Mr. Smith expressed the hope that the debate would be finished to-morrow.

Parnell said he hoped it would not be understood that the Irish members assented to this suggestion.

Expenses of Inquests.

A bill has been introduced by the Attorney-General enacting as follows: The costs, fees and expenses of and incident to the holding of any inquest upon any dead body found within the limits of a municipality shall be borne and defrayed by the municipality in which the inquest is held." Hitherto there has been a dispute between the government and the municipalities in respect to which was responsible for the costs of inquests, and the bill is to settle the matter.

Timber Lands.

The government having sold all the valuable timber lands in the province at a few dollars per acre, now propose to withdraw what remains from market. Lands "chiefly valuable for timber," will hereafter only be sold by speculators. The whole question of timber lands is in confusion, and the government proposes to make it worse confounded.

Disgraceful Road.

The road to Sooke Lake and Cowichan is completely blocked with fallen trees. As spring has come and considerable traffic over the road is certain to follow it is the duty of the government to see that the obstructions are cleared away at once. The work of so doing is comparatively trifling and we hope to see the suggestion acted upon.

It is again reported that Col. Ouimet, of Laval, is to be Speaker of the Commons. Mr. Portes, for West Hiton, will move the address which will be seconded by Mr. Weldon, of Albert, N. B.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

The Metropolis of Southern California—The Oldest City in the State.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LOS ANGELES, March 18.—As many of THE TIMES readers have read of this city—that of the lost angels—I shall attempt a short description of it, and may "the angels" guide and help me in the task. You, Mr. Editor, and many of your readers, doubtless are aware, that this is one of the oldest cities in California, and today its age is the direct cause of much difficulty in certain localities, viz: That portion which at one time constituted the town proper, being then solely occupied by the Mexicans, and built with a sort of concrete, mud, brick, and one story high. This, as might be expected, is the most valuable portion of the present city, but unfortunately held under the old Mexican, or Spanish grant, that has been so conducive to trouble throughout the Southern part of the State. However, as fastly as these titles can be properly and legally straightened the old mud hovels are being erased and stately blocks of modern style, hastily being erected in their place. It is, as stated, in a previous letter, the metropolis of the great fruit and grain producing valley commonly known as the Los Angeles Valley, but which is composed of many small valleys, each having its own proper name. The whole valley is about 100 miles long by 30 or 40 miles broad. There are many small towns rapidly growing into proportions that might well become alarming to this city, were it not for the fact that she is keeping well up in the race for supremacy, in the future, as the foremost fruit market in America, being at present the greatest rival San Francisco has in respect thereto. I cannot say the surrounding country is rapidly becoming settled — were it not for the growth of these small towns—the farming portion having been taken up years ago and held by men of means, and who know too well what they have to dispose of one acre, except as town lot prices. The reputed population is 45,000, but your correspondent thinks the true statistics would show several thousand less, say about 35,000. It boasts of several lines of street cars and two cable car roads, and if report be correct an electric street railway will be in operation in a few months. The result of so many lines of street cars is to facilitate travel, and consequently it is becoming very much scattered along each line of the horse and cable car routes. At present it has a Horace Greely tendency, and the real estate men advocating the north, or hillside, division are howling as if they were trying to hive a runaway swarm of bees. One great inconvenience is the want of sidewalks, there being virtually no walks outside of the business streets, and they extend over the mercantile portion of those streets only. However, private parties are putting down cement walks opposite their own dwellings; but unless the council take the matter in hand the streets can only be placed third rate, and the city likewise. One noticeable feature in comparison with San Francisco is that the streets are well watered and free of obstructions, giving the city a sort of a cared-for appearance. The pepper, gum, cypress, and a few other varieties comprise the principal ornamental trees. Many varieties of flowers abound. Most yards or lawns boast of century plants, banana, and palm-trees; the banana resembling a huge lily stock more than a tree. Houses are usually of brick or frame, one and two story high. No danger being anticipated from the effects of earthquakes, about four slight shocks of which are felt yearly. The days in summer are intensely hot and the nights delightfully cool.

For the successful speculator there may be some money in this city, but he must needs be as canny as a Scotchman and not take too tight a grip, or he will find himself wanting—not town lots, but the yellow dust the boys are digging in the mountains. A few A 1 mechanics and tradesmen may require situations, but they are very scarce, and poorly paid. Board and lodging, comparatively speaking, is very high. In fact no man of an ambitious nature, with nerve and energy, has any right in Southern California. It is, and ever will be, a land for, and of invalids. Compare a sturdy young clerk, well up in his business, with the grit and ambition for a prosperous career in the mercantile life seeking a situation alongside of an invalid who wants nothing but his board. On the other hand the merchant cannot afford to pay high wages, for he has to contend with the same difficulty, in his business relation with other merchants—here only for health—and who do not want a profit so much as something to do. The natural consequences of all this is every thing is becoming reduced to bedrock prices. All branches of employment will have the same difficulty to contend with. The ranchero is the common vineyard and farm laborer, who is a sort of of a lazy good-for-nothing, of the old negro slave type. Young man, old man, farmer, laborer, clerk or mechanic, if you have health be satisfied and remain where you know you can make a fair living with prospects of more, rather than seek a mild lazy climate, and become like the rest of the inhabitants, indolent, inactive, energyalive and lifeless, living a life that has truly no joy to a live man. Whether is it better to stand the hot sun for at least nine months in the year, the the remaining three may be enjoyed in alternate rain and sunshine, or remain in a country that have four good seasons, any one of which has more life and health invigorating power to a robust man than years in the South. This is not the verdict of one but many hundreds of easterners people whom the writer had the pleasure of meeting in the land of perpetual summer, and which verdict is duly endorsed by your grateful correspondent. JNO. S.

ELECTIONS in New South Wales resulted in the return to the Legislative Assembly of 83 Free Traders and 41 Protectionists.

THE London Ont., Trades and Labor Council will petition the Dominion Parliament to raise the tax on Chinamen entering Canada from $50 to $250.

In the United States there are 2,269 breweries, which produce annually 460,832,400 gallons, or over seven gallons per head. In Germany there are 23,940 breweries, which produce annually 900,000,000 gallons, or over twenty gallons per head. In Great Britain there are 20,214 breweries which produce annually 1,050,000,000 gallons, or over thirty per head.

THE *Week* thinks it is doubtful whether success will attend Sir John Kaye's project for monster farms in the North-West. It would seem that if farming on the large scale [illegible] pay anywhere, it must be on prairie, where machinery has the fullest power. Experience, however, seems to have decided the other way. The great Dalrymple farm has been broken up, and the tendency appears to be in the Western States to break up the monster farms. The impression prevails that the Bell farm is not a commercial success. It appears that the unsparing toil, the self-denial, the strict economy, and the hard bargaining of the farmer who tills his own farm, are necessary to make farming pay.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 1, 1887.

LOOKING TO THIS PROVINCE.

A Thousand Fishermen Ready to Start for the Pacific Coast

The St. John's (N. F.) *Telegram* of the 23d February, says: "Amongst the large number of passengers (some twenty-five or thirty) who left these islands in the Portia yesterday, are Messrs. Witeley, Joy and Grouhy, sons of fishing planters, and fishermen themselves, the very bone and sinew," who have made the staple industry of Newfoundland what it is, but who, in consequence of the unremunerative character of their native results here, have to seek their fortunes elsewhere. They will bring their experience and knowledge to the development of the fishery resources of British Columbia. For the report of Messrs. Witeley, Grushy and Joy a thousand of our best fishermen will anxiously wait. Some of the accounts from British Columbia are cheering; but fishermen, all over the world are slow to change. The men who are gone carry with them the confidence of their compatriots, and a full knowledge of their needs and capabilities; and if they say "come," to use a fisherman's phrase, there will, in all probability, be "a great clear out."

In the same connection, we find the following in the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*. Some portions of it will be news here: "The government of British Columbia have recently reserved an island between Vancouver and the mainland for the settlement of farmers and fishermen who will shortly press from the North Cape of Norway, and McJohn Dyke, the Canadian Government agent in this city, dispatched last week competent man to Norway to select suitable people. The recent discovery of oil in these waters, and the enormous supply of herring, salmon, &c., adapted for curing and packing for shipment to Australia, South America, and other countries, will render the proposed venture a most profitable one. It is intend to run a small steamer from the island to Victoria, British Columbia, where the fish will be reshipped direct San Francisco and other ports, as all along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which has now been opened up. It is a matter of surprise that the English fishermen engaged in the Nth Sea have not yet given their attention this most remunerative field, which simply awaits the introduction of skilled fishermen and packers, and, what is of more importance, trawls, nets and other appliances that are at present entirely unknown in these waters."

GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION.

Dr. Dawson and Party to Start the Yukon Headwaters.

The Dominion government, as stated in these columns several weeks ago, has determined to explore the territory to the north of British Columbia, for a purpose of gathering further information about its value as a mineral region. Dr. Dawson, who will be in charge, will leave Ottawa in April for this coast in time to start from Telegraph Creek, on Dease Lake, on his exploratory journey about the middle of May. The party will consist of its leader, Dr. Dawson, one assistant and two white men, with Indians to do the packing wherever require. The probable route of the party will be the head of navigation on the Stikeen, thence by pack train to Dease Lake, a distance of about 140 miles. Here boats will be taken down the head water of the southern branch of the Liard river to its junction with the northern branch which will be ascended to its source, Lake Simpson. A portage will there made to Lake Frances, at the head Pelly river, which stream will be traced to the point of confluence with the Lewis river. From the junction of the two rivers to Behring Sea, a distance of nearly two thousand miles, the river is known as the Yukon—a mighty stream navigable for over 2,200 miles which pours into the northern ocean a flood of water one-third greater in volume than the Mississippi, misnamed the "father of waters." The month of the city is about 140 miles from the mouth of the Stewart River, the center of the Yukon gold field, and both are entire within British territory. From this point the party will return south by ascending the Lewis River to Lake Bennett, and thence across Chilkoot pass to the ocean. The trip will occupy the whole year, and during its progress, Dr. Dawson will collect a store of valuable geological and other information, and carefully map out the district traversed. The importance of an exploration of this kind to the great district of Cassiar and the country generally, cannot be estimated. The region is known to be extraordinarily rich in gold diggings, and where thousands of the rivers glitter with yellow metal the rocks of the mountains similarly sparkle with imprisoned nuggets. The delineation of the auriferous-bearing rocks in this unexplored land will be part of the duty of Dr. Dawson, and from our knowledge of that gentleman we can unhesitatingly state that the work could not have been assigned to one more competent to perform it.

Our Wealthy Men

Much has been said in newspapers of men who have made large fortunes in comparatively a few years in various business industries. Many of these articles are written by correspondents of prominent newspapers, and ded into others of lesser note. Correspondents generally are seldom men of business qualifications and wrongful picture these men and their business a thing of accident; this is not the case with those we have met. We find that are men have made large fortunes by their own business talent and industry by those with sagacity and forethought such business as would lead to success when handled with business judgment. No man has been brought before the public as example of success, both in wealth and magnitude of his business (outside of stock and railroad men) more promintly than Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J. He is at the head of many large business industries, and yet comparatively a young man. When the fact that Angel Flower, for dyspepsia and liver complaint and Boschee's German Syrup for asthma and lung troubles, has given to wonderful sale in all parts of the world, is proof that it was not a mere spasmodic strike at fortune. His medicines are recognized as valuable and established remedies and the business has grown gradually and permanently during the last eight or years, on account not alone of Dr. Green's abilities as a business man or his "good luck," but on the actual merits of the two preparations.—*Extracted from the N. Y. Weekly Sun of Aug. 23 last.*

To be Consecrated.

Grand Master Dalby and other officers of Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of this city will visit Vancouver next Saturday for the purpose of consecrating Mount Hermon Lodge in that city. The brethren from Victoria will leave here by the morning steamer on Saturday and will return again on Sunday evening. The C. P. R. Co. will issue special excursion tickets for the round trip at very low rates. Particulars of which can be learned at the office of that company, Wharf Street.

IRISH COERCION BILL

Discussed in the Commons—Remarkable Speech by Mr. Gladstone.

Conciliation Now Impossible—Information Withheld by the Government.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Tuesday night, Mr. Gladstone delivered a very able and exhaustive speech on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. He was loudly cheered on rising. He said the issue of so grave proposals as those now put forth by the government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support Parnell's amendment because the ground on which Balfour based the government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The government's bill, instead of being a cure for Irish ills, or even a palliative, was a measure that would aggravate deep seated and worse disorders. "With this coercion bill," exclaimed Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation vanished into thin air." Mr. Gladstone severely censured the Secretary for Ireland, Hon. Mr. Balfour, with withholding information relative to the Irish troubles. He then referred in detail to the cases adduced by Balfour of league tyranny over persons. Mr. Gladstone said he knew of a Protestant clergyman who had been deprived of his living because he was a Home Ruler. The demand made upon the house was the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could hope to treat; it was to relax the conditions upon which alone parliament should sanction a change in the criminal law, in order that the law might fall with increased stringency on a particular portion of the people. He would insist upon having the fullest opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and English member should have the fullest opportunity for presenting his views (cheers) and for scrutinizing the proposals of the Government. Among its most insulting and exasperating proposals, the worst ever submitted to Parliament, was the provision that Irish trials be held in London. He never knew of such a blow at the national feeling of Ireland. Since the election of '85, since the bulk of the Liberals have judged it both right and safe to grant home rule, Ireland has been free from crime and outrage; a condition long unknown. Why was this? Because the Irish people knew a large, though insufficiently large, body of the legislature, represented their interests, and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers.] If the Liberals acceded to the appeals of the government the result would be retrogression. Irish people would return to a state of things which Liberal efforts had already partly remedied. As long as Ireland continued in her present course of moderation, so long would the Liberals be bound to persevere in an attempt to assist her. The time would soon come when, to the many now supporting Ireland, would be added many more, when proposals such as those of the government would no more be associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing what they could now to serve the Irish cause, they were observing the cause of the wide Empire of Great Britain.

Hon Mr. Goschen, in replying to Mr. Gladstone taunted him with alliance with the National League. He asked him how he would continue to meet the league's constantly increasing demands without stopping before absolute separation should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the league considered the state of Ireland intolerable.

COMMENTS AND PROBABILITIES.

Gladstone's speech is widely commented upon as an effective exposure of the feebleness of the government's reason for demanding coercion. The strength of his reasoning is admitted by the Conservatives and is felt keenly by the Union-Liberals, who have threatened to secede unless a portion of the bill be reduced to simple provisions against boycotting the "plan of campaign." Conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to answer jury trials, especially since unionists papers has declared them untenable. Gladstone renewed his defiance of the government to attempt to enforce the *closure*.

Gladstonians are confident they can delay the passage of the bill until May and in the meantime are hopeful that the evolution of events will throw out the whole scheme. Each side avoids its members to be absent unless paired. Radical societies throughout the country are passing resolution against the coercion bill, and pronouncing it impolitic and unjust. The English radical press denounces the measure in language of passionate indignation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Such measures subjecting a nation of white-skinned Christians and a civilized people to arbitrary measures is an interference with elementary liberty and rights."

Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting on Tuesday night, said the very strangeness of the Balfour measure appeared to him to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what it might be necessary for Irish manhood to do when asked to enter a country reigned in Ireland.

FATAL POISONING CASE.

Six Already Dead and Five More to Follow.

MACON, Ga., March 30.—Six out of eleven persons who were poisoned by a voodo doctor in Baldwin County, are dead and the five living will die this week. The sixth death was that of the father of John Harris. He openly expressed doubt as to the powers possessed by the voodoo, whereupon the latter prophesied that for want of faith not one of the Harris should live the month through. The father alone, who had eaten much at the fatal meal, recovered sufficiently to move, but when he recovered he was a raving maniac, and had to be confined in a lunatic asylum. He had a fearful vision and would not eat for fear of being poisoned and soon died in terrible contortions. The news from the settlement is that the survivors cannot live much longer, so that it is likely that the voodoo's prophecy will be fulfilled and that not one of the family will live to see the new month come in. While people on hearing these facts instituted a search for him, but without success, as he has not yet been found, having been concealed by the colored people.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how few majority of people feel like giving up unhearkened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Dr. Green's August Flower will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles 10c. Try it. *

KAMLOOPS HAPPENINGS.

Local Celebrities—The Minstrels—A Puritanic Sabbath—Irrigation.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KAMLOOPS, March 26.—In a letter to THE TIMES not long ago, I was at the pains to include brief biographical sketches of a coterie of young men, whose idiosyncrasies had given them considerable local notoriety. For this free advertising I have never received the slightest medium of thanks. The Major applied to me opprobrious epithets by the ream; the barber swore in his original and forceful manner that he would "play even," and the doc. while not demonstrative in his wrath, did not seem at all flattered by the prominence given him. The foregoing is but a species of prologue to a subject in which the major, the barber, the doc and others are to figure prominently. According to the flaming poster furnished by the *Sentinel* office, the combination known as

THE ARLINGTON MINSTRELS

came not together after the normal methods of business and nature, but by the occult means of special affinities; thus affording the world, and B. C. in particular, a colossal and extraordinary combination of wit, humor, song, and pathos. The barber, who is the proprietor and manager of the troupe, is not a minstrel, either on his father's or mother's side. He possesses, however, a redundant vocabulary, a keen appreciation of music and a profound sense of the ridiculous. This somewhat multifarious aggregation of qualities taken in connection with the fact that he was financially sound, conduced to the opinion among the "special affinities" that he was the "right man in the right place." The barber left on the morning of the 21st for Spence's Bridge, Clinton and Nicola to herald the coming of his troupe. Of the transcendental major and the cachinnating slim, I spoke of them in my last letter. I then pronounced them good, and I now reiterate it. They are a whole exhibition of themselves. Doc's function in the troupe is that of a female impersonator. I have seen men in female attire, but this young gentleman is the realization of my ideal of the soul obsess of Mrs. Langtry, with the subtlety of Sarah Bernhardt. These are the funny people. These are the people who are expected to excite the risibles of the Spence's Bridgians, the Clintonians and the Nicolamites, and if they fail then are these people solid indeed. Of the sentimental, the sombre, and tragic Messrs. Whitbeck and Acton are the exponents. The former sings bass; the latter tenor. It is expected that this duet will create a furore among the ladies. Last but not least of this little band is the accomplished Duffy, leader of the orchestra. Mr. Duffy, as his name indicates, is not of French extraction. He belongs to a race who of late years have been experimenting with dynamite. Mr. Duffy's predilections, however, run in another groove; he worships at the shrine of Calliope and Bacchus conjointly, and between the two has no time to experiment with explosives. Mr. Duffy is an excellent story teller. His story of the "protestant cow," which he relates when slightly stimulated, is a magnificent exemplification of the humor of his race. The troupe will give its initial entertainment on the night of the 30th at Spence's Bridge, admission $1.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The *Colonist* I see has been taking me to task for complimenting of the Legislature. As an apology for presuming to animadvert upon the doings of that august body, I would say that owing to late mails I had no opportunity to acquaint myself with legislative proceedings, and hence the objectionable paragraph. I was not aware that Mr. Martin had made any motion save to ask some of the boys to irrigate. If, however, the honorable gentleman has made the motion ascribed to him, it is at least a step in the right direction; the successful issue of which is the desire of everyone. It is not improbable that some people will regard my ideas of irrigation as Utopian, or even go further and rate me a crank. This will not prevent me, however, from advocating such improvements as I may deem essential to the development of agricultural interests, and especially since I have only to point to California to illustrate the soundness of my position. The development of the interior is as much a matter of concern to Victoria as to the interior itself. Our prosperity ensures Victoria's prosperity, and any kick coming from that quarter will ultimately divide party lines, and unquestionably to Victoria's disadvantage.

THE LATEST SENSATION

is a long and incisive article in the *Sentinel* relative to the sinfulness of Sabbath breaking. The arrangement is not confined to Kamloops alone, but to the entire province, legislature and all. It is quite easy to perceive from the tenor of the article what the church would do if it had the power, and it brings forcibly to my mind a phase of life I once experienced in a neighborhood where the church was the ruling star. Sunday was a day of solemn mockery. The Bible was the only book read, and the only one which came in with the infancy of the colony, and the race for gold, had been so long in vogue that few, if any, of the people long in the country ever stop to think of the right or wrong of Sabbath breaking. "What every body does must be all right" is the argument if they ever do give it a thought, "and why is there no law preventing it?" Now I believe, from opinions expressed to me, that a large majority of the people desire to see Sunday kept but they will evidently wait for some visible authority to threaten them, and threatened all alike, which will therefore bring about an uniform observance. As it is now, some moral contracts can be made by shop keepers to close. The less scrupulous will more than likely break through on the slightest pretext of suspicion against his rival store, as has more than once been attempted only to fail in the past. Now I believe that the majority of ranchers and others, as well as merchants, would hail with great satisfaction a law which would compel all to close and thereby preclude any jealousy arising from the contract system. In one community one of the two stores closes and keeps closed all Sunday while his rival "takes in" the Sunday trade. We cannot judge the motives of the gentleman who opens out under such needless circumstances, but presume that he is setting a very bad example and if he is hoping to increase capital by it, I think, indeed I am sure, he is making a sad mistake. "He that honoreth God him will God honor." We cannot hope for any improvement upon the present state of things until our legislature will give us an instrument to oppose it. In this letter I just want to emphasize this point. That scattered all through this country are many fine families, too many at least to suffer with the wicked, and more than ten. So that we are as bad as Sodom yet, who are endeavoring to bring up their children and others who desire to do so, to honor God and fear Him. As it is, with stores open, and business of all kinds going on, one can easily see the effect upon the children, and how discouraging the attempt to the parents. I feel deeply sorry for the families who are compelled to live in Donald, as many of them would not stay if they could move but. Others have refused to bring their wives and families there. Last year the place was swarming with gamblers, and prostitutes flaunting their hideous painted forms in the faces of every man and woman—decent or indecent—and staggering along the only street in the place brutally drunk and degraded. God forbid that I should thrust one of these down lower, for Christ is the Saviour of even these, if they will come to Him; but what I do say is, let the law cover it up, obscure it from the gaze of decent people, and confine it to the women, persons whom I regarded the embodiment of righteousness, there crowed forgiveness for their sins. Heavens, I used to think, if these people are sinners what am I? Such was,

LIFE EIGHT YEARS

ago a hundred miles from Plymouth Rock. Am I the better for it? Have I gambled or drank the less; have I lied or cheated the less? Leaving myself out of the question altogether, has orthodoxy held its own in New England? These remarks are not intended as an answer to the correspondent of the *Sentinel*. They are simply thoughts suggested by the nature of the attack, and an inkling of my opinion of the efficacy of churches in general.

THE FIRST THROUGH TRAIN

from the east brought two of Kamloops business men, notably Messrs. Megaw and Roadley. It was reported when Mr. Roadley went east that it was his intention to bring back Mrs. Roadley, and hence his return was anticipated with some degree of importance, not to say curiosity. Mr. Roadley, however, descended from the car platform unaccompanied by anybody that could be construed into a woman; from which may be inferred that if so good looking a bachelor, as the gentleman in question, can pass three months east without being caught the probability of his doubling up on his coast is too remote to be calculated upon with any degree of certainty. Mr. Megaw, I believe, has en route a large consignment of dry goods and groceries, and is prepared to sell as cheap as the cheapest.

Mr. J. Boyd, a native of England, and a long time resident of this locality, died last Tuesday at Tranquille, where he had been living for two years past in the employ of Mr. Wm. Fortune. His remains were buried in Kamloops. IRVING.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—A letter has appeared in the Kamloops *Sentinel*, advocating a Sunday for British Columbia. In speaking as he does in that letter, the writer has not made any reflection upon the character of the people. Indeed, the people of this upper country are in general the honest friends of the right, and from many evidences favorably disposed to religious things; but this pernicious custom of not observing the Sabbath instead of observing it which came in with the infancy of the colony, and the race for gold, has been so long in vogue that few, if any, of the people long in the country ever stop to think of the right or wrong of Sabbath breaking. "What every body does must be all right" is the argument if they ever do give it a thought, "and why is there no law preventing it?" Now I believe, from opinions expressed to me, that a large majority of the people desire to see Sunday kept but they will evidently wait for some visible authority to threaten them, and threatened all alike, which will therefore bring about an uniform observance. As it is now, some moral contracts can be made by shop keepers to close. The less scrupulous will more than likely break through on the slightest pretext of suspicion against his rival store, as has more than once been attempted only to fail in the past. Now I believe that the majority of ranchers and others, as well as merchants, would hail with great satisfaction a law which would compel all to close and thereby preclude any jealousy arising from the contract system. In one community one of the two stores closes and keeps closed all Sunday while his rival "takes in" the Sunday trade. We cannot judge the motives of the gentleman who opens out under such needless circumstances, but presume that he is setting a very bad example and if he is hoping to increase capital by it, I think, indeed I am sure, he is making a sad mistake. "He that honoreth God him will God honor." We cannot hope for any improvement upon the present state of things until our legislature will give us an instrument to oppose it. In this letter I just want to emphasize this point. That scattered all through this country are many fine families, too many at least to suffer with the wicked, and more than ten. So that we are as bad as Sodom yet, who are endeavoring to bring up their children and others who desire to do so, to honor God and fear Him. As it is, with stores open, and business of all kinds going on, one can easily see the effect upon the children, and how discouraging the attempt to the parents. I feel deeply sorry for the families who are compelled to live in Donald, as many of them would not stay if they could move but. Others have refused to bring their wives and families there. Last year the place was swarming with gamblers, and prostitutes flaunting their hideous painted forms in the faces of every man and woman—decent or indecent—and staggering along the only street in the place brutally drunk and degraded. God forbid that I should thrust one of these down lower, for Christ is the Saviour of even these, if they will come to Him; but what I do say is, let the law cover it up, obscure it from the gaze of decent people, and confine it to the worst haunts. Let it be uncarthed and the full force of the law be brought to bear upon it. Let the law be made to reach the gamblers, and let the law be made to reach the men who are responsible for the existence of such places. Let the law be made to reach the men who are responsible for the existence of such places. Let the law be made to reach the men who are responsible for the existence of such places.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, April 1, 1887

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE TIMES column are always open for the publication of items of news from any part of our own province. Correspondence therefore is solicited from our readers in every district and locality. Nothing tends so much to bring any part of the country into publicity and notice as newspaper correspondence, which will always be welcomed by us. State facts, no matter how trifling, write on one side of the paper and mail same addressed to the THE TIMES office, Victoria. Depend upon same appearing in due course.

MUNICIPAL QUALIFICATIONS.

During the 1879 session of the Ontario Legislature an amendment to the Municipalities Act was carried raising the property qualification of candidates for municipal honors. The sums specified were to be in excess of all encumbrances. This led to much trouble, as it was difficult to ascertain the exact value of the property on which candidates qualified themselves. We observe that Mr. GIBSON, M. P. P., of Hamilton, has introduced a bill to further amend the Municipal Act, the first provision of which is to the effect that

No qualification beyond the qualification of an elector shall be necessary in the persons to be elected mayors, aldermen, reeves, deputy reeves and councillors of any municipality.

A bill is now before the Local Legislature here to increase, defining the qualification as follows:

For Mayor, being a British subject, and having been for the six months next preceding the day of election the registered owner in the Land Registry office of real property of the assessed value of twenty-five hundred dollars, or more, and being otherwise duly qualified as a voter;

For Councillor, being a British subject, and having been for three months next preceding the day of election, the owner of real property of the assessed value in the last Municipal Assessment Roll of five hundred dollars, or more, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

Considerable can be said both for and against these changes. Those in favor of a high qualification will maintain that such is necessary, as it will act as a check on extravagance. To this argument a very good reply is to be found in the fact that there is really no qualification required of candidates for the House of Commons, who have it in their power to spend a million for every hundred that is spent in a municipality. It is not as if a municipal councillor was elected for life, and was to be as irresponsible as are the Dominion Senators. Mayors, reeves and councillors have to go back for re-election. The Mayor of this city every year, as well as several of the council. If they do wrong they can very easily be brought up short by the taxpayers. Moreover, what is the use of a property qualification when it can be evaded so easily as it frequently is?

CONVICT LABOR.

During the late Dominion elections much was heard of the system of letting out the labor of convicts by tender and its effect upon the free labor market, it being held that the product of the labor of convicts should not come into competition with the labor of men who committed no crime and who have families to support. The subject is one that has been debated for a number of years, without any practical solution being arrived at. The Ottawa Government has given notice of its intention to introduce legislation on this problem. It is certain the resolutions will carry. The question then arises "what shall be done with the convicts?" It is generally admitted that something is absolutely necessary for the moral and physical welfare of the convicts that they should do a full day's work on every working day, and that the work should be of some useful character. Were convicts to do only what work is necessary to keep their prisons clean and in good order they must be subject to much solitary confinement, and as the thoughts of those who have long lived a life of crime usually run to evil the chances of their reformation would be greatly lessened under such a system. In the old days of the treadmill convicts complained of the severity of the labor, but it was seldom known that any moral improvement was effected by such means. From the days of the great HOWARD, philanthropists and others have given the subject much attention, but without any satisfactory solution.

AGAIN has the purchase of artillery horses for the British service been ordered to be made in Canada. The limit of price, £45 each, is an obstacle to these animals being procured in England; and as a previous trial of Canadian horses was satisfactory, resort is had to this country for a further supply.

THE most enduring books ever contrived were those in the library of Sardanapalus at Nineveh. They are clay tablets which have stood the test of time and can be deciphered. The papyri of Egypt would have perished long ago but for the dryness of the climate. As it is the Egyptain papyri are probably the oldest books known.

The many friends of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie will be pleased to learn that he will be able to take his place in parliament at the approaching session of parliament. Though still far from well, he hopes to participate in the proceedings as opportunity may permit. The old warhorse never likes to be far from the front when a battle is in progress.

THE *Canadian Gazette*, the London organ of the Dominion Government and the C. P. R., foreshadows the retirement of Sir John Macdonald in favor of Sir Charles Tupper. It observes: "It is, however, doubtful if Sir John's health will justify his long holding to the Prime Ministership, and towards, or at the close of, the coming session he may renounce his leadership in favor of Sir Charles. Sir John might then, on the ground of his declining health, see his way to become the High Commissioner here."

CABINET MAKING.

It is believed that the Premier, Hon. A. E. B. DAVIE, will, to-morrow, submit to the House the names of the new ministry. The report that he will refuse to fill the vacancies until after the close of the session is generally discredited. To procrastinate under the present circumstances would be but to invite criticism from friends, and eventually to estrange forever those whose hopes had magnified the longer they were nurtured. We are led to believe that the *personnel* of the new administration will be about the same as given yesterday, Mr. VERNON is mentioned instead of Mr. MARTIN as the mainland representative, but the Premier is credited with a leaning towards the latter and has proposed a *solatium* for Mr. VERNON's disappointment that the influence of the government will be used to secure for him the vacant senatorship. Mr. TURNER, as we mentioned last night, may be taken in instead of Mr. HIGGINS, although what claims the member for Victoria has upon the government not possessed in a ten fold degree by the ambitious representative for Esquimalt, we are at a loss to understand. The *Colonist* says Mr. DUNSMUIR has declined the Presidency of the Council. Possibly, but we prefer awaiting further developments to accepting the statement as a fact. The member for Nanaimo is already the *de facto* President, and will continue the government's self-constituted guardian in spite of their refusal to make him President *de jure*. He is the rock on which the DAVIE administration will split to pieces. The intimation that the vacant portfolios will not be apportioned until after the session is mere guess work. Mr. DAVIE is not likely to continue the miserable subterfuges, adopted under the late government, to maintain himself in power.

CONSISTENCY in politics is an unknown jewel. The Tories of Ontario have been very loud in denouncing Mr. Blake for contemplating the disgraceful act of allying himself with the 'Rielites' of Quebec. And yet they now openly announce their intention of buying up these 'Rielites' before the session. They cannot stand a week in Parliament without them, and their alliance bears quite a different color now.

DURING the last five years there has been a remarkable increase in the number of religious sects in England and Wales. They number at the present time 230, have 46,000 places of worship, of which 24,000 have been certified and recorded as such to the registrar general. As far as can be ascertained, sitting accommodations is provided for 15,000,000 persons. The latest returns give the total number of ministers of religion at 36,000; church and chapel officials, 160,000, and 3,000,000 of communicants. The annual cost of the various efforts for the social, moral and religious reformation of the people is roundly estimated at £16,000,000.

WELL, may the American press observe that the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, Toronto, is a strange one, 'which permits a Canadian who is married in his own country to go into the United States and marry any girl who will have him and take her back to Canada, provided he can swear he did not intend to wed when he left home, without any fear of prosecution for bigamy.' The Mormons establishment in Utah will probably soon be breaking up and removing to Canada. The Canadian authorities seem to be making a strong bid for the Mormons, and they are welcome to all they can get out of this country. It would be a good riddance for us.

THE Parish School system of Scotland for many years was the admiration of the civilized world. To that institution more than to any other cause Scotland owes much of her greatness. It is indeed a rare occurrence to find a Scottie, of either sex, unable to read and write. At the recent election in Great Britain there were polled in West Aberdeenshire 5,511 votes, and every voter could sign his name; in East Aberdeenshire 7,426 votes were cast, and every voter but two could sign his own name, so that only *two* men out of 13,007 voters were unable to write their names. Is there another constituency in the world where there are so few "illiterates?"

W. C. T. U.

Probably there is not an individual family, community or Christian nation, what has not heard of an organization called the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but, notwithstanding, the enquiries are constantly being made, "What is the work of the society?", "What do the women do?" To the above oft repeated interrogatories, we reply as the Master to Nathaniel, "come and see," in the Temperance Hall every Thursday at three o'clock. This organization takes total abstinence for its basis, and the complete abolition of the liquor traffic, its ultimate end. Its lines of work are numerous, having thirty-nine departments, which are highly educationey, physically, mentallay and morally. These departments are practically taken up in proportion to ability, willingness, activity and interest of the staff of workers. When only a few of the lines of work can be made practicable, in a local union, we deem the following the most important of securing public opinion in favor. Influencing and educating through the press, training the young in "Band of Hope" and "Loyal Legion," enlightening the homes through the judicious distribution of wholesome temperance literature, and declaring from platform and pulpit the consequent enormous evils of a traffic which strews the world with broken hearts, wrecked homes, blighted communities, causing the crippling of nations financially, commercially, educationally and morally. To the women of the city of royal name, and of the province of British Columbia, we extend the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us" in our philanthropic work of prevention, rescue and abolition, and in the final day you will surely share the laurels of victory.

ONTARIO'S LECTURER & ORGANIZER.

The Knights of Labor of California are getting many of their measures before the Legislature. Bills have been introduced to kill convict contract labor, legalizing union labels, compelling engineers to get certificates as to competency and to shorten the hours of labor of railroad employees.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Mark of Respect to the Late Hon. W. Smithe.

At the regular weekly meeting of the City Council last night, there was a full attendance of members, His Worship in the chair.

Coun. Higgins, referring to the death of the late Hon. W. Smithe, said that by this sorrowful event the country had lost one of its best and most valued citizens. He had known him for a quarter of a century, and he had never heard him give utterance to an unworthy sentiment. He moved the following resolution;

Whereas, We, the mayor and councillors of the city of Victoria, have learned with feelings of regret and sorrow that the Honorable William Smithe, first minister of the crown, has been removed from earth while in the midst of his usefulness, and at a time when the country stood most in need of his services;

Therefore be it resolved, That this board, on behalf of the citizens of Victoria, tender the bereaved widow and children of the departed gentleman our deep sympathy in the hour of affliction;

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect to his memory and as a token of our appreciation of the eminent public services of the deceased the civic flags be set at half-mast, and that we attend the obsequies of the deceased in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to the family of the late premier.

Coun. Grant seconded the resolution. The departed gentleman, he said, had for many years fought an up-hill fight, and now he was cut down in the prime of life at a time when he had attained the pinnacle of his ambition. His death was to be regretted, more especially for two reasons; first, for the sake of his family and those near and dear to him, and, secondly, having served sixteen years in the Provincial Legislature, by his removal the country loses one of its foremost parliamentarians. Hon. Mr. Beaven is now the only member who has sat continuously since confederation, and to these two gentlemen the other members of the House have been greatly indebted for their legislative knowledge. He believed the deceased had always been actuated by the best motives, and he had no hesitation in contributing this meed of praise to the integrity and faithfulness of the departed.

Coun. Pearse, in support of the motion, said Mr. Smithe had always done his duty to his country and with a single eye to the welfare of its people. Having watched his career for many years, he believed he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man.

His Worship said he had been an intimate friend of the deceased for twenty or twenty-five years. It was greatly to be regretted that a man like him who had fought his way from the ranks to the highest position the province could confer, should be cut off at his time of life. He was remarkably well versed in parliamentary practise, and no other man in that House for the past twenty years has given so much time to the study of constitutional government. His remains will be buried to-morrow. But you bury the shadow—the man lives; you bury the shell—there is no such thing as burying Mr. Smithe—he lives forever.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Coun. Grant moved: Whereas the funeral of the late Honorable William Smithe will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock, a. m., Resolved that His Worship the Mayor be requested to ask the citizens to kindly abstain from general business from the above hour until the cortege reaches Russell's station on the way to the final resting place. Seconded by Coun. Pearse and carried. The Council then adjourned.

CHOICE COASTERS

Culled, Completely Considered, Collectively Complete.

A Seattle paper includes in its birth notices the weight of the infant born. This is the style followed by the genial editor of the Victoria *Bulletin*, and if the weight is above five pounds the fond paps is quite a hero among his friends.

While the lighthouse tender MARIPOSA was at Neah Bay, one day last week, two small sloops arrived having on board 195 seals, the result of two days' fishing.

Mr. H. E. Levy, of Seattle, who returned from the east *via* the C. P. R. said to a Seattle *Times* reporter on Monday last: "I was a month and three days coming from Montreal, but under the circumstances I had a very pleasant trip. The railroad company lodged and fed us at the best hotels along the road at their expense. The scenery along the road is simply magnificent, and I can hardly find words to express my admiration of the beautiful sights which met my view on the journey.

John Geddes, a veteran journalist and for many years editor of the Stockton *Daily Independent*, died at his residence in that city Sunday morning last. Deceased was a native of Scotland, aged 68 years.

The action for libel against young Hearst, owner of the San Francisco *Examiner*, was dismissed on demurrer on Monday last. In his decision the judge referred to the liberty of the press, and held that there was nothing in the article published to sustain criminal libel.

An election was held at San Bernardino, Cal., last week for voting on the question of issuing $150,000 worth of bonds for sewers and grading of streets. Five hundred and twenty votes were cast, 470 ayes and 50 noes, the latter all mossbacks.

The big trot between Harry Wilkes and Oliver K. is off. Oliver K. is nuff to trot by reason of a swelling in the fore leg.

Over 4000 head of hogs have died near Point Reyes, in Marin county, of cholera since the disease was imported into that county from San Francisco a few weeks back. Many have also died in other places in that county that were touched by the same drove of hogs.

In the accident to the Emma Hayward one of her cylinders was ruined, and an order has been sent to Portland for a new cylinder, to be cast on the old pattern. It may be two weeks or a month before she is out. The crew have been discharged.

The Cedar Mountain, Washington Territory, coal miners have struck because of the discharge of a few growlers.

The 20th annual G. A. R. Encampment of Washington Territory will be held at Seattle April 20th.

The first vessel loading lumber on Grey's Harbor, Washington Territor, for a foreign port will be the John G. Forth, which will go to the Sandwich Islands.

Goldenson, the brutal murderer of the little school girl Mamie Kelly, has been found guilty at San Francisco of murder in the first degree. The jury was out 38 minutes. Hanging will most likely be the sentence, which will be passed on Saturday next.

ANYONE can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the New Ladies' Domestic Magazine to be published in January. It is the best home-hold paper in Canada; subscription only 50c. per year; sound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it; this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

ADELBERT MILES, Business Manager.

Jan 12 DAW STANSTEAD, P. Q.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

Full Text of Cardinal Manning's Letter on the Subject.

Approves Cardinal Gibbon's Views—Attitude of the Church.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—A special from Rome gives the following as the text of the letter of Cardinal Manning regarding the Knights of Labor to a prominent divine in that city:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, March 11th.

My Dear Lord:—I have read, with assent Cardinal Gibbon's document in relation to the Knights of Labor. The Holy See will, I am sure, be convinced by his exposition of the state of affairs in the New World. I hope it will open a new field for thought and action. It passes my understanding that offenious persons should be listened to rather than church officers. Surely the Episcopal of the whole world is a most powerful and direct instrument in the hands of the Holy See for gathering a correct local knowledge, and enforcing its decisions. Who can know the temper of America England and Ireland as they who have a finger upon the pulse of the people? Hitherto the world has been governed by dynasties. Henceforth the Holy See will have to deal with the people, and it has its bishops in close duty and personal contact with the people. Never at any previous time has the Episcopal been so detached from civic power, and united in itself, and so well able to see to realize and use its powers. A failure to see and use these powers will breed much trouble and mischief. My thanks are due to the Cardinal for letting me share in the argument. If I can find a copy of a lecture, "Dignity and Rights of Labor." I will send it to him. It will, I think, qualify me for Knighthood in the Order. Brentano, some years ago, published books on Guilds, in which he proves that association of labor and crafts goes back to antiquity. But there is this notable fact in English and Teutonic laws that they recognized charters in Imperial and Latin laws, and they were vigorously prohibited. We are at this day as a church, a mother, a friend and a protection of the people. As the Lord walked among them so His church lives among them. The Cardinal's argument is irresistible. Your affectionate servant in Christ, HENRY EDWARDS, Cardinal,
Archbishop, Westminster.

AN OUTLAW SHOT.

Breaking Up of a Murderous Gang in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, March 30.—It was reported here last night that Marino Leyba, the notorious outlaw and desperado and leader of the gang who terrorized central New Mexico for six months, had been killed while resisting arrest near Antelope Springs, seventy miles south of here. The report is confirmed to-day by the arrival of Joaquin Monteres and Carlos Joconie with the body. They were deputized by Sheriff Chaves, Santa Fe County, to make the arrest and met Leyba on a mountain trail while on the lookout for him. When ordered to surrender the outlaw pulled his pistol and Monteres and Jaconie pulled theirs. The three shots sounded like one. Monteres got a bullet through the head but Leyba fell dead at his feet also shot through the head. Leyba led the gang that murdered Col. Chas. Potter, stepson to Governor Vanzandt, Rhode Island, in the Dolories Mountain in 1880, and buried the body after taking several hundred dollars from it. Four of the gang were captured by Sheriff Armitage and taken to Albuquerque, where they were lynched. Leyba the fifth member hid in the mountains but came out again, after all witnesses were dead. He was afterward convicted for stealing, and sent up for five years in the penitentiary, when he was discharged six months ago. He immediately returned to this flourishing mining country and re-organized a gang; they would shoot whole towns, steal horses and rob travellers. Their last outrage was the murder and robbery of Lackey and Teisier's bar at Antelope Springs. These men owned 20,000 sheep down there. Lackey was killed in his house and his body burned; Teisier was shot in the back while running. Two of the Leyba gang were arrested for the murder and are now held for trial. A reward of $1,200 was offered for Leyba. His death will break up the gang. Many people visited the Santa Fe jail to-day. The leading people in southern New Mexico are greatly pleased over the death of the outlaw and are thoroughly organized for the apprehension and suppression of the rest of the gang.

Ran into and Swamped.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 30.—Information has been received here of an outrage on Cooper river near Oakley. A large number of colored laborers, who have been working on a river plantation on one side of the river were being conveyed across to their homes on the other side in a flat boat. When the boat was in the middle of the stream it was passed by the sloop Carrie and Hattie. After passing about a hundred yards the sloop came about, and notwithstanding ample room in the river, ran directly into the flat boat which was partially split open and a number of men knocked into the river, four of them being drowned. A jury inquest put the responsibility on Captain Painsett, who has been committed to jail.

Cholera Coming North.

ST. LOUIS, March 31.—The El Paso, Texas, *Republican's* special says: A quarantine was instituted to-day against cholera. Cholera has travelled northward in South America until it has reached the Isthmus of Panama. It is feared that the Mexican trains may bring it into the United States. All persons, baggage and freight from the infected parts will be denied admittance to the United States. All mail from these points will be disinfected before being received into the United States.

An Officer Shot Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 30.—A special from Rio Grande city, Tex., says, Corporal Boyer and another soldier were approached by four Mexicans on the reservation at Fort Ringold on the evening of the 26th. One Mexican opened fire shooting Boyer through the heart. The other soldier then returned. The Mexicans were arrested last night on suspicion. The survivor declares himself able to identify the assassins.

New Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Under the new tariff, as governed by the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law, the rates on hops will be as follows: From Pacific Coast terminal points to Missouri River and common points, $1.75 per 100 pounds; to St. Louis and common points, $1.85 per 100 pounds, and to Chicago and common points, $1.95 per 100 pounds.

Starving in Newfoundland.

BOSTON, March 31.—A special from St. Johns, N. F., says the budget to be presented to-day will, it is rumored, show a deficit of three-quarters of a million dollars, the largest portion of which has been spent in relief works, to keep the people from starving this winter.

An Oleomargarine Conviction.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 31.—The Court of Appeal has affirmed the judgment of the General Term convicting Lipman Arensburg for selling oleomargarine, in violation of the statute. Judge Rapallo in delivering his opinion said that the artificial coloring of oleomargarine, to make it resemble dairy butter, came within the statutory prohibition against imitation.

The Union Pacific.

BOSTON, March 30.—At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad in this city, resolutions were adopted instructing the president and directors to formulate and submit to the government plans for setting the subsidy and funding the same for such periods, rates of interests, and under such terms, as to add additional surety for the gradual repayment of the principal, as will in their judgments be wise and just to the company and the government.

Another Celestial Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Chinatown was again the scene of murder last night. Leong Sing, said to be a high-binder, entered a restaurant at 8:30 on Washington street, kept by Leong Chung, and on being refused money, drew a revolver and fired at Chung. The bullet entered his brain. He was carried to the Receiving Hospital and died there at 1 o'clock this morning. Sing left immediately after the shooting and was not found till 2 p. m. He is now in prison and charged with murder.

A Popular Man Dies.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Sam. Turner, a popular hotel man and part proprietor of the Grand Pacific, died at 12:40 this afternoon.

Frost and Snow.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 30.—It is ten degrees below zero this morning, with 4 or 5 feet of snow on the ground.

STANLEY HEARD FROM.

British Slowness — Germany's Aggressive Policy on the Dark Continent.

Emin Bey to be Relieved—Contracts with Native Chiefs.

LONDON, March 31.—A letter has been received from Stanley, dated Capetown, March 9th. He expresses his bewilderment at the constant evidences he sees of the British yielding and shaking in African affairs before noise, bluster and mock heroisms. In the West and North he says France and Portugal have strode onward with audacious and frantic haste and have exploded British trade. On coming to Zanzibar he finds that the British fleet has given way to Germans, and that German orders outnumber those of the British. There is an aggressiveness about the Germans that is ominous. Their manner is haughty and overbearing, and carries an air of that you must let the natives look on the whites and the British with superb indifference. I found Tippoo still the uncrowned king in the region between Stanley Falls and Tanganyika Lake, commanding thousands of fighting Arabs. He was equally ready to fight, or be employed. I chose the latter, not with the view of his helping me in reaching Emin Bey, but assisting in bringing away the Emin's store valued at $80,000. In the presence of the British Consul I contracted with Tippoo to supply me with 600 carriers. I also, after receiving consent from King Leopold appointed Tippoo to go to Stanley Falls on a regular salary. He guarantees to defend that section against the Arabs and to defeat and capture all persons raiding for slaves; to abstain from engaging in slave traffic himself. Below Stanley Falls a European officer will be appointed by the President at Stanley Falls, to insure his adherence and to contract, and stop Tippoo's salary on a breach of the engagement. So far there has been no hitch in the expedition. Everybody shows the utmost sympathy and our difficulties have been smoothed by the prevailing good feeling. I have sent a letter to Emin Bey, giving him the probable date of our arrival. Tippoo Sib has ordered his people to concentrate at Stanley Falls and to be in readiness for marching.

A SEALER LOST.

Nothing Heard of her 250 Crew —Wreckage Strews the Coast.

ST. JOHN, N. F., March 31.—A report has reached here of the total loss of the sealing steamer Eagle and her crew of 250 men on shoals near Funk Island, off Bonna Vista Bay. No particulars of the disaster are yet at hand. Debris, consisting of deck, ladders, forecastle deck, and cooking gear, with the name of the steamer on it has been found on the ice. The supposition is that the steamer's boiler exploded.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED.

The reported loss of the steamer Eagle is confirmed by the discovery of wreckage off Bonna Vista Bay. The crew numbered 200 men. There is nothing showing that anyone was saved. The steamer was lost on the shoals near Funk Island, off Bonna Vista Bay. *Debris*, comprising deck ladders, forecastle deck, and cooking gear, with steamer's name was found on the beach and the inhabitants are looking for bodies. Most of the lost seamen lived in and about St. Johns, and the excitement and grief here is intense. The Eagle was a large sealing steamer, commanded by Capt. Jackman, and owned by Messrs. Bowing Bros. of this city.

PERSONALS.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Commissioner Coombs, of the Salvation Army, has returned from the west to Winnipeg, and has, for the present, delayed his trip to British Columbia.

Mr. E. G. Higginson, Crown timber agent, has returned to New Westminster after two months' absence. He reports extensive inquiries in Eastern Canada about British Columbia.

At the Clarence: T. McK. Lambly, Spallumcheen; Col W H H Waters, Port Townsend; P Costello, Butte City.

Dr. Jowitt, D. G. Bartlelot, J. E. H. Balfour, K. R. Balfour, London tourists, arrived last night per C. P. R., and are stopping at the Clarence. Dr. Jowitt is chaperoning the party. Their stay will be governed by the amount of pleasure they can take out of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Tolve Pither left this morning for the mainland. Mr. Pither has leased the Colonial, New Westminster, and will assume full control of the mainland's leading hotel on Friday. Mr. Pither understands hotel keeping and knows how to run a hotel better than most of men do. Their numerous friends in this city wish Mr. and Mrs. Pither all success in their new venture.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. Reid, M. P. for Cariboo is in the city en route for Ottawa.

J. A. Mara, M. P. and wife left for Ottawa on Tuesday last via the N. P. R. R.

Mr. John Campbell and family, of Seaforth, Ont., are on their way to this province, where they will reside in future.

Mme. Trebelli and maid, Ovide Musin, Paul Staudorff, Sig Dunzesi, R. G. Johnson, of the Trebelli-Musin company, are stopping at the Driard.

Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare got leave for Ottawa early in the morning with.

E. W. Walters, New York, is at the Driard.

At the Clarence: Robert Knight, Seattle; John H. Bartle and wife, Port Arthur.

D. Chisholm, M. P., left New Westminster for Ottawa on Tuesday, accompanied by his niece, Miss Chisholm, to be present at the opening of parliament on April 12th. The members of the Caledonian Society, with sash and plaid on and headed by their piper, accompanied Mr. Chisholm to the depot, where three rousing cheers were given him by the vast crowd that had assembled to see him off, and not until the train rounded the curve near Sapperton did the waving of handkerchiefs and wishes of a God speed on his journey and legislative duties did the concourse scatter, which the member elect gracefully acknowledged by repeated bowing.

Passengers by the Geo. E. Starr to-day: D S McGuinness, Mrs Graham, Messrs Johnson, W E Wallace, Col Shaw, wife and daughter, Mrs Hume, Mrs Anderson, Mdme Trebelli, Mons Musin, Steindorf, Dusenzi, J Redmond, Miss Andrews, Miss Durabelli, Lavender and wife, E J Nelson, W Ellis, G Halpin, M Roberts, Fiske, Bryant, Wrede, Wren, Kelly, J McFagan, Davis, Burrough, and others.

Passengers by the Princess Louise from Burrard Inlet last night: J Orr, Capt Howard, Rev Percival, F Harper, J Reed, C W Rhodes, E E Blackwood, Capt Grant, Mrs Jackson, Mrs Bailey, Mrs. J McNiff.

Look to Your Chimneys.

Chimneys ought to be examined frequently to make sure that there are no cracks in them. It is an excellent plan to have the chimney so constructed that it is never concealed by the wall of a room, thus preventing a thorough examination of it. A house often settles, and this cracks the chimney, but the crack is hidden. By and by fire makes its way out, and a "mysterious fire" results. All chimneys ought to be well plastered with good mortar outside and in when they are built, and the work of the mason should be inspected thoroughly to make sure he does a good job. The chimney should be cleaned at least twice a year. If this is done it will not be likely to "burn out." If it does get on fire throw a handful of salt into the stove. This will deaden the fire almost immediately. Remember this and it may be of benefit to you.—American Agriculturist.

Our Standing Army.

Gen. Sheridan's report shows that we have now less than 25,000 men in our army. Of these 2,102 are officers, so that we have an officer for every 11 men. The highest number of soldiers ever in the army was in 1865, when we had about 500 more than 1,000,000. In 1790 there was less than 1,000, and in 1810, shortly before the second war with England, less than 10,000 men guarded the whole United States. Ten years later 12,000 were sufficient for all our needs; and in 1848, at the close of the Mexican war, we had less than 50,000 soldiers, and only 100 or so more officers than we have now. In 1861 the army jumped quickly from 12,000 to 186,000 men. It increased right along up to 1865, when it reached the enormous figure above stated.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Rare Modesty.

Queen Margaret of Italy has been spending a fortnight at Courmayeur, a watering place in Savoy. An administrative ukase has prohibited the admission of the public to the baths during the visits of her majesty. The queen was greatly surprised to find herself all alone in the establishment, and when told the reason she eagerly protested, saying: "It is very dull being in the water without any one to talk to, and the chances are that you do not stay in the proper length of time." The prohibition was then canceled and the baths opened to the general public, but no lady ventured to enter the establishment in the presence of her majesty, and the authorities were at last compelled to distribute free tickets of admission among a number of respectable schoolgirls, that they might divert the distinguished patient while using the waters.—Corriere di Torino.

What is Life?

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread;
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,
A little blue-eyed face, and fair;
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate, and rule.

A little blithesome, winsome maid,
A little hand within his laid;
A little cottage, acres four,
A little old time fashioned store.

A little family gathered round,
A little turf heaped, tear-dewed mound;
A little added to his soil,
A little rest from harvest toil.

A little silver in his hair,
A little stool and easy chair;
A little night of earth-lit gloom,
A little cortege to the tomb.

The oldest clergyman in Illinois is the Rev. George Stebbins of Rockview, who, though 97 years old, is very regular in his attendance at church, and occasionally preaches.

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DIED.

KETTLE—In this city, on the 29th inst., the Rev. William Smithe, a native of Northumberland, England, aged 41 years and nine months.

BAKER—In Victoria on the 29th instant, at his residence Frederick street, Mary, relict of the late Richard Baker, aged 72 years.

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Over Baker's Boot Store.
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A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder & Urinary Secretive System or Attendant Complaints—causing Pain in Small of Back, Thighs, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Clouds Micturation, Inability of Retention and Alimentary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., showing that pressure in the system of Diseases such as to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and Prostate, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained free. Price—Chief's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting); Baker Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Disease $3.00.

LOOP BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co. advertisements are again introducing the Pad in their annual cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has gained their great antidote for so many distressing diseases. The Invaluable complaints of Dropsy and Bright's disease on the kidneys are cured by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, with have no equal in the effectual treatment of the backs and all weaknesses of the lumber secretive urinary organs.—Victoria Colonist, Dec 11, 1886.

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IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION for 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES' DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided give a useful premium in addition to a year's subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 1 dollar before the 30th January. The Magazine is dedicated to the interest of the Ladies, it is full of attractive and general information, containing selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with matter subjects pertaining to the Household, and advancement and welfare of the Ladies throughout America. It is the Cheapest and Best Publication of the kind in Canada. No Household be without it, as every Miss, Maid and Mother will be delighted with its contents. Inducements offered to those getting up Clubs. Men, Women, Boys, and Girls write for Particulars. From one to five dollars a day can be added to regular income, by getting subscribers for this indispensable Magazine. Every family should get it and will have it as soon as it is in the first issue, which will be distributed at end of January. Send 25c. at once and secure premium and start with our first issue, remember 50c. per annum is the regular subscription. The above offer holds good until the 30 January only.

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[LIMITED.]

Locale of Works, Hixon Creek, B. C.

NOTICE.

THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON THE FOLLOWING described stock on account of assessment levied on the 20th January, 1887, the very amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of shares.	Amount.
M. Moss	1232	200	2 00
John So	15 4	921	9 21
John D	1428	2972	29 72

And in accordance with law so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C., on Saturday, the 9th day of April, 1887, at the hour of 2 p.m., to pay said delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Quesnel, B. C., March 10, 1887. march 18 W 3t

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